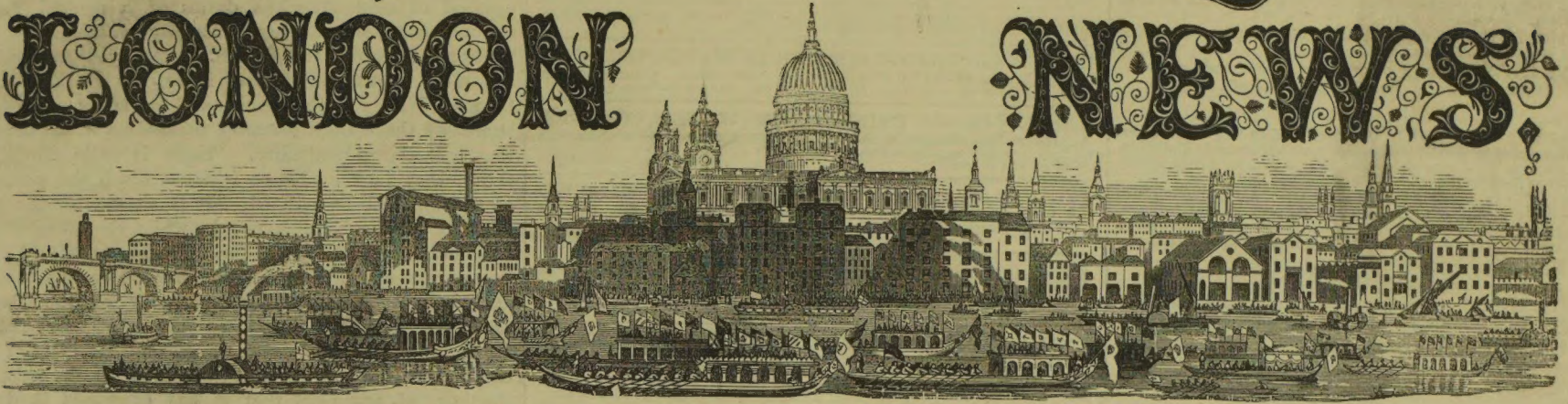


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

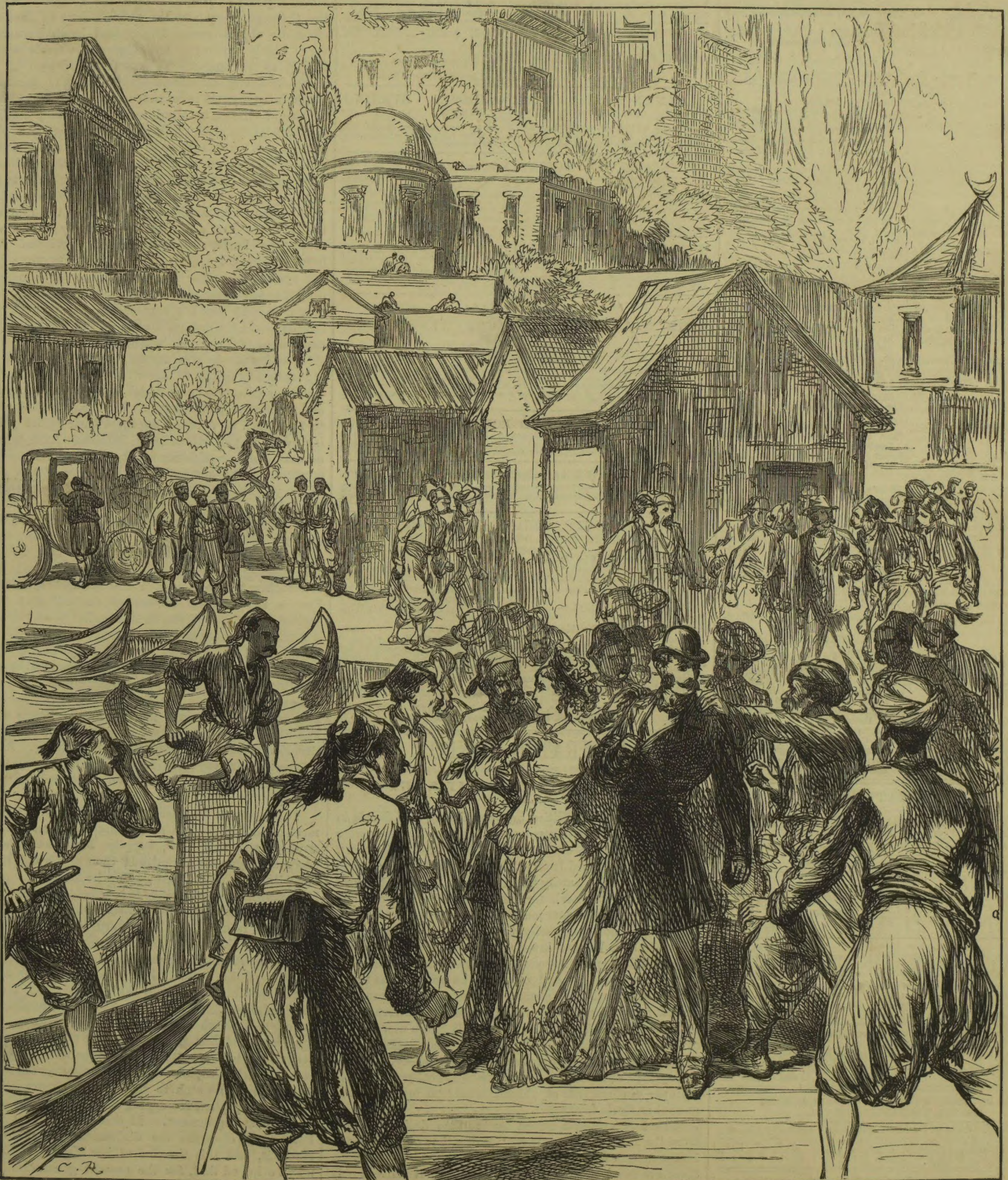


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1928.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



SKETCHES IN TURKEY, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: EUROPEANS INSULTED IN THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Lennel, Coldstream, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Baillie Hamilton, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Newark-on-Trent, the wife of William Deeping Warwick, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Grosvenor-place, Lady Louisa Hill, prematurely, of twins (son and daughter), stillborn.
On the 29th ult., at 35, Bryanston-square, Lady Rose Weigall, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 37, Lonsdale-street, Lady Cunliffe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at Montreal, by the Rev. William Taylor, D.D., of Erskine Church, assisted by the Rev. James Hally, of St. Therese de Blainville, James Johnston, son of James Johnston, Esq., Ailsa, to Agnes Grant, second daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq., Elmhurst.
On the 27th ult., at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev. A. Charles, Vicar of Brockham, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. T. R. Turner and the Rev. J. Blake, Vicar of St. Jude's, Thomas Turner, Captain of the Camerons, to Dorothy Elizabeth, second daughter of H. E. Barnes, Esq., of Southsea, and formerly of Mercers' Hall, London.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., drowned, at Bokedal, near Gothenburg, Sweden, in his twenty-first year, James Dickson Park, jun., of 48, Queen's-gate-gardens, London; and, in gallantly trying to save him, Charles Peter, aged seventeen, son of Oscar Dickson, Esq., of Gothenburg. Both buried in the family grave at Oregryte.
On the 30th ult., at 13, Belgrave-square, the Countess Beauchamp, aged 32 years.
On the 30th ult., at Terenure Manor, in the county of Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, Bart., in his 77th year.
On the 2nd inst., at Harston Rectory, Leicestershire, Henry Glynn Earle Welby, second son of the late Sir Glynn Earle Welby Gregory, Bart., and late Captain 45th Regiment, aged 45.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.
Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. T. Bullock; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. F. Hessey, Vicar of Easing.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Pott; 3 p.m., the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Richard Harvey.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. John Grover, Head Master of Coventry Grammar School.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. Marylebone parish church, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Derry, for the London Diocesan Home Mission.
St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Lichfield, for the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.
MONDAY, JULY 10.
National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, 9 a.m. Prizes: Alfred, Alexandra, &c.
Bishop of London's Fund, meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.
The Prince Consort's Windsor Association, distribution of prizes by Prince Leopold in the Home Park.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, general court and elections, noon.
Leeds Regatta (two days).
Market Harborough Athletic Sports.
Royal Northern Yacht Club Regatta, Rothsay (two days).
Dinner to Lord Napier of Magdala, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 8 p.m. (the Rev. R. Main on the Instrumental Foundations of Practical Astronomy).
TUESDAY, JULY 11.
Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Queen's parents, 1818.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Queen's (200 yards), Daily Telegraph, &c.
City Flower Show, Finsbury Circus: distribution of prizes by the Duchess of Teck, 2 p.m.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, elections, City Terminus Hotel.
Humane Society, general court, 2 p.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society, ladies' day.
The Prince and Princess of Wales's Garden Party, Chiswick.
Metropolitan Amateur Regatta (London Rowing Club, Putney).
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.
Races: Nottingham July Meeting.
Turro Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society Show, Cambridge (two days).
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Queen's (500 yards), Alexandra, &c.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
The Prime Minister's Banquet and Reception, Foreign Office.
Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, grand matinee, 2 p.m. ("Lohengrin").
Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, eighth annual exhibition, Lincoln (three days).
Cab-Drivers' Benevolent Association, Soho-square, anniversary, 9.30 p.m.
Yorkshire Yacht Club: Hull Regatta (two days).
Races: Liverpool July Meeting.
Barnstaple Horse Show.
THURSDAY, JULY 13.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Lords and Commons, Queen's (600 yards), Alexandra.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. Mogridge on Petra; the Rev. J. Compton on the Rechabim; the Rev. C. Rogers on Sir Wm. Alexander, Earl of Stirling; and on St. Anthony's Chapel, near Edinburgh).
St. Katherine's Home for Needlewomen, concert at the Earl of Crawford's, 3 p.m.
London Hospital Medical College, distribution of prizes by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 4 p.m.
Eton and Harrow Cricket-Match, Lord's, 11 a.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society, third target.
FRIDAY, JULY 14.
Moon's last quarter, 1.55 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Prince of Wales's, St. George's, &c.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Working Men's Club and Institute Union, annual meeting at Grosvenor House.
Samaritan Free Hospital, reading in "Hamlet" by Mr. H. Irving, at Dudley House, 3.30 p.m.
Sutton Park Races.
Chester Amateur Regatta.
Yare Sailing Club: match at Wroxham.
SATURDAY, JULY 15.
St. Swithin.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: China Cup, St. Leger, &c.
London Hospital: reading of "Hamlet" by Mr. H. Irving, Townhall, Shoreditch, 8 p.m.
Athletic Sports, Lillie-bridge and St. Helen's.
Twickenham Rowing Club.
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on Modes of Eliciting and Reinforcing Sound).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.		
June 28	30.044	66.7	51.5	60	2	55.4	79.7	NE. W.	125	.000	
29	29.928	60.9	51.5	73	9	54.4	69.3	NNW. N.	160	.000	
30	29.924	59.0	47.5	68	8	49.8	70.1	NW. WNW.	167	.000	
1	29.913	63.3	56.1	79	8	58.7	71.4	WSW. SW.	243	.000	
2	30.007	66.9	58.3	75	—	59.4	75.7	WSW. SW.	149	.000	
3	30.078	66.7	58.7	77	6	61.5	74.8	NE SW.	233	.000	
4	30.011	64.4	57.8	80	10	58.9	72.6	SW.	303	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.104 29.936 29.931 29.925 29.930 30.040
Temperature of Air .. 68.9° 63.9° 61.1° 66.0° 66.6° 68.0°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 61.8° 57.9° 54.4° 59.8° 62.5° 60.9°
Direction of Wind .. NE. N. NW. W. WSW. NE. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 24	3 32	4 10	4 27	4 44	5 03	5 22
7 34	7 42	8 30	8 47	9 04	9 23	9 42

EXHIBITION IN FINLAND.—THE GENERAL
EXHIBITION IN FINLAND for Art, Industry, Agriculture, and Public Instruction, will take place in HELSINKI from JULY 1 to SEPT. 15, this year. From Aug. 30 till Sept. 5 the SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY for AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND will also meet in that City, when an Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Dairy Produce, &c., will be held there.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Mr. W. SIMPSON'S
DRAWINGS, illustrating the Tour in India of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, having been returned from Windsor Castle, the EXHIBITION, "INDIA SPECIAL," is now REOPENED, and the Entire Collection of Drawings—including those bought by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on July 3, and those bought by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Burlington Gallery, on June 23—will remain on view till TUESDAY, JULY 11.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK.—TWO
HUNDRED PORTRAITS. Painted from Life, by L. DESANGES. 48, Great Marlborough-street. Eleven to Six. One Shilling (with key). W. BELL, Secretary.

MR. GEORGE LANDSEER'S EXHIBITION OF
DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, and TROPHIES OF INDIA and KASHMIR, now Open Daily from Ten till Six o'clock, at 148, NEW BOND-STREET. Admission, One Shilling.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY
GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. M'NATR, Sec.

DORE'S NEW GREAT WORK, "CHRIST ENTERING
THE TEMPLE," 33 by 22 ft. (pendant to "Christ Leaving the Prætorium"), IS NOW ON VIEW, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE
PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open
all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. O. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending JULY 15.
MONDAY, JULY 10, to Myers's Great Hippodrome.
SATURDAY, JULY 15. See Special Advertisements.
TUESDAY, JULY 11.—Great Fête of the National Temperance League.
THURSDAY, JULY 13.—Grand Firework Display.
Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SUMMER EVENING
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING.
Commencing TUESDAY NEXT, Increased Orchestra and Military Bands; 130 selected Artists. Chorus of 600 (See daily papers for full particulars).—Brookman's Circus and Marvellous Trained Animals, Daily, Afternoon and Evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.
CUSINS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TENTH and LAST CONCERT, MONDAY, JULY 10, Eight o'clock. Symphony in B minor (Schubert); Concerto in E minor, Piano-forte, Madame Essipoff (Chopin); Eroica Symphony (Beethoven); Jubilee Overture (Weber). Vocalists, Madame Edith Wynne. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony (reserved), 7s.; Unreserved 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., St. New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. Doors open at Seven o'clock; to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee,
Mrs. John Wood.—LES DANICHEFF.—LAST WEEK.—MM. Masset, Marais, Porel, Menbars: Mesdames Antonine, Petit, and Fargueil. In consequence of long-standing engagements in the French provinces, the Management beg to announce, with extreme regret, the Last Week. Box-office open daily from Nine till Five.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.
AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Every Night, at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), 22 12s. 6d. and £1 11s. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for Programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

HAMILTON'S OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, Daily
at Three and Eight.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—First Appearance in England of ROY SIMLA, the celebrated Indian Tambo Wallah, who will give his Novel Musical Performance. Reserved Seats, 4s. and 3s.; Unreserved, 2s. and 1s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight: Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND
DRAMATIC NEWS of SATURDAY, JULY 8,
contains:—
Middle. Thalberg as The Page in "The Marriage of Figaro."
At Henley. Drawn by H. Furniss.
The Sculling Championship. Drawn by C. B. Birch.
The Peterborough Cattle Show.
The Show at Boston.
Sheep-Dog Trials at the Alexandra Palace.
The Captious Critic. Turfiana, by "Skylark." Famous Actresses of the Last Century.—IV. Mrs. Matyr; V. Mrs. Goodall; and VI. Miss Storace.
The Recent Wrestling at Plymouth. Cricket, Athletics, and Aquatics, by "Exon." New Books and Magazines. Chess at the Crystal Palace.
The Shows at Peterborough and Boston. The Sheep-Dog Trials. Down Again to Oxford by Coach. Notes on Henley. The Operas and Theatre. Together with all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.
Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

The die is cast. Hostilities between Turkey and Servia in alliance with Montenegro have commenced. They were begun by the latter, and, according to Turkish telegrams, echoed and re-echoed from other places, to the advantage of the Turks. We hardly think it worth while, at the present moment, to search for facts amid the varying and contradictory statements made by partisans on both sides. Things are not necessarily true or false because they chance to have been reported to the world by means of the electric telegraph. As yet, therefore, the information which has come to hand can only be accepted as trustworthy in regard to its general purport. Details must be waited for, and patiently sifted when they arrive. All that we can be said to know just now is that a new chapter of history has been opened touching the relation of the Turks to their Christian fellow-countrymen—or, perhaps, it may turn out to be, of the Sultan to the other Powers of Europe—the contents of which it would be presumptuous as well as futile to foretell.

The first question raised by the late decisive tidings from the Balkan Peninsula is, "Will either of the Powers interfere, or will they observe a strict neutrality?" Now, there are two kinds of neutrality which Governments may observe towards belligerent peoples with whom they maintain friendly relations—a frowning neutrality and a benevolent one. It may be remembered that England was

bitterly complained of by the Americans of the North in the gigantic conflict which they waged against the Southern States that, although she could not be fairly accused of neglecting the duties of a neutral Power, she failed to temper her neutrality with kindly propensities towards the North. She was accused of the same subtle delinquency in respect of the Franco-German War. Both France and Germany at different stages of the contest deeming themselves wronged by an unsympathising neutrality. There is little doubt, we think, that in the present instance much the same sort of feeling will be excited. It is clear that the great majority of the English people, while they would insist upon holding aloof from the war just begun, would prefer to see the moral support of her Majesty's advisers extended to the Christian majority of the Turkish provinces now in revolt against the new Sultan. It is not quite clear that the neutrality of the Government is in perfect harmony with this desire, or, at any rate, that it has expressed it during the negotiations between the Powers, which preceded the outbreak. The papers which have been promised to be laid, as soon as possible, before both Houses of Parliament will give us all necessary information upon this part of the subject. It is no matter of surprise that intense anxiety is felt as to what may be the leading tenour of the policy pursued by the Government, and as to the consequences to which it points. The mode in which we got entangled in the Crimean War, and the utter failure of that war to effect the object ostensibly proposed by it, have diffused very widely amongst the Queen's subjects a strong feeling of repugnance against being drawn by diplomacy into any similar struggle for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. So long, however, as absolute neutrality is maintained in reference to the civil strife now being waged in Turkey, there is not much reason to apprehend any serious discontent on the part of the inhabitants of this kingdom. The prevalent disposition of our fellow-subjects in regard to the duty of the Government at the present crisis was well expressed by the Earl of Derby, on the 26th ult., in the House of Lords. "We would gladly reconcile, if we could, the Porte and its insurgent provinces. But we have, as I conceive, no right and no wish to take part with one against the other in a purely internal quarrel." If only this sentiment can be practically maintained, there is reason to hope that the contest, for the present, will be localised, and the earnest desires of the English nation to avoid a general war will be gratified.

In reference to this matter, however, it will be as inconvenient as unsafe to throw into the scales of judgment those considerations only which can be urged by impetuous and passionate partisanship. We should not be surprised to find that, in determining upon their future policy (if, indeed, it is yet determined), Ministers have taken into account some possibilities which are not so likely to have occurred to the sympathising thoughts of the majority of the people. It has to be remembered that the present struggle is not by any means ill adapted to bring on a religious war—a war between the Cross and the Crescent all over the world—one of the direst calamities that could befall the human race. Men may be excused for wishing to ward off that danger, and for endeavouring so to conduct the policy of the British Empire as to keep down, as far as may be, the excited fanaticism of the Mohammedan races. Certainly, it would be a cause of serious misgiving if the Moslems of India could show good ground for believing that the Government of their Empress was engaged in covertly assisting the expulsion of their co-religionists from Europe. The issues involved in the policy adopted by England at the present moment are not nearly so simple and direct as at first glance they might seem to be. The situation is one which requires wary walking. A mistake originating in the best feeling might be followed by consequences which cannot be contemplated without dismay.

It behoves us all, therefore, to keep well in hand the most generous passions of our nature in reference to the struggle which is now, happily, local, but which may become of greater magnitude than any which the world has witnessed. For those of us who are not invested with high political responsibility it may be permitted to cherish sympathy with the oppressed without necessitating deplorable results. But in regard to those who hold in their hands the reins of Government, or who through the medium of Parliament have it in their power to guide the councils of the nation, their sympathies should be held in reasonable check by a wide-seeing and an impartial judgment. We want absolute neutrality, in so far as the speech and actions of the Government are concerned—neither frowning upon this belligerent nor benevolent towards that. We want something more—namely, such a diplomatic organisation as shall be constantly on the watch to seize every opportunity which events may present for urging the parties to the contest to come to an agreement. If this be the spirit in which Parliament discusses the diplomatic papers to be laid before it, and this the aim of her Majesty's Ministers, it may be hoped that, for the present generation, at least, the frightful possibilities that may arise out of a precipitate attempt to adjust the Eastern Question may be avoided, and, perhaps, hereafter fade away of themselves.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Sir Salar Jung at Windsor Castle on Thursday week. His Excellency was presented to her Majesty by the Marquis of Salisbury. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Bartle Frere, the Countess of Caledon, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Captain Clerk, and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby. The band of the 2nd Life Guards played under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbotham. Sir Salar Jung returned to town the next day. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle, and returned on Saturday morning to London. Miss Corry, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, and Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. W. Reeve, Canon of Bristol, officiated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited her Majesty on Monday and remained to luncheon. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen. The Hungarian band played before her Majesty and the Royal family after dinner. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne returned to town the next day.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold came to London on Wednesday, and visited the exhibition of the Prince of Wales's presents, at South Kensington. Their Royal Highnesses went afterwards to the morning performance at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Lord Odo Russell, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Berlin, had an audience of the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her usual daily outdoor exercise.

Mr. William Simpson has had the honour of exhibiting to the Queen his sketches illustrative of the tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India.

Her Majesty has appointed the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, and Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, to be Extra Knights Grand Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Prince Leopold went to Oxford, yesterday week, and attended the funeral of Miss Edith Liddell, daughter of the Dean of Christ Church.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has left, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at, the castle. The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner has succeeded Colonel McNeill as Equerry in Waiting, to the Queen.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Sir Salar Jung were present at the ball. Invitations were issued to about 1700 distinguished personages, including Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharane, Prince Hassan Pasha, and Count and Countess Gleichen. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the palace, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guard was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, entered the saloon with the usual state at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black poul de soie, with bands of silver, veiled in silver tulle, looped with garlands and bouquets of black currants, silver berries, and leaves; corsage of black roché, trimmed with Spanish grélot fringe; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catharine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Mr. Liddell's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Liddell, musical director to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A Scotch reel was danced to music played by Mr. Ross, piper to the Queen, and Mr. Mackie, piper to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales dined with Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis and the officers of the Queen's Guard, on Thursday week, at St. James's Palace. The next day the Prince met the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at the Indian Museum, South Kensington, and was present during their inspection of the Indian Loan Collection. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, at their residence, Grosvenor House. The Prince reviewed in Hyde Park, on Saturday, the garrison of London and a large body of volunteers, composed of metropolitan and country regiments. The Princess, accompanied by her children, witnessed the review from her carriage. The Prince dined with Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., at his residence in Seamore-place. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen at Windsor on Monday. The Prince dined with Lady Molesworth, at her residence in Eaton-place. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday. The Duke of Connaught dined with their Royal Highnesses, and was afterwards present with the Prince and Princess at the state ball. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Wednesday. The Duke of Connaught lunched with the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand, at their residence, the Speaker's Court, Westminster, and were afterwards present at the Hon. Mrs. Brand's reception. On Thursday the Prince visited the Polytechnic Institution, of which he is patron. The Princess, with her children, has taken daily drives.

The Prince and Princess will have garden parties at Chiswick on the 11th and on the 18th inst.

Lady Macclesfield has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess, and Major Russell has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, laid the foundation-stone of a new vicarage in the grounds of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington, on Tuesday. Her Royal Highness also received an address, presented to her by the committee, of which Dr. Gladstone is the president, on behalf of the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society, and afterwards distributed prizes to the exhibitors of flowers.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has left Montagu House, Whitehall, for Carlsbad.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne left town on Saturday last for Bowood, Wiltshire.

Earl and Countess Dudley have left Dudley House, Park-lane, for Norway.

The Dowager Countess Cowper has left St. James's-square for West Park, Beds.

The *Morning Post* states that a marriage is arranged between Mr. Edward Stafford Howard, M.P. for Cumberland, and Lady Rachael Campbell, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt, the Japanese Minister and Madame Wooyens, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Somers, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Earl and Countess Manvers, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess Kimberley, the Earl and Countess of Stair, the Earl and Countess of Rosse, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, Viscount Halifax, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Tolemache, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lord Clarence Paget, Lady Molesworth, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Holland, Lady Dashwood, Lady Olive Guinness, and Mrs. Ward Hunt.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Our Illustration is one of the sculling-race, on Tuesday week, for the championship of this aquatic performance, in which the young Australian, Edward Trickett, of Sydney, defeated the veteran Thames champion, Joseph Henry Sadler. The stakes were £200 each side; the course was from Putney to Mortlake. The Australian has been three months in England, training under Henry Kelley, at Putney, and learning the use of the sliding seat. Sadler is twelve years older, being in his thirty-seventh year, and had been unwell from a severe cold, which interrupted his training. The race took place between five and six in the afternoon. Both men did their best, and Sadler made great efforts, but was beaten by the superior strength of Trickett, who won by four lengths, in 24 min. 36 sec. He had a lead of three lengths in passing under Barnes railway bridge, as is shown in our view of the scene.

THE MAGAZINES.

The powerful situation which inaugurated "Carità," Mrs. Oliphant's new serial contribution to the *Cornhill*, is closed by the death of the invalid wife. It remains to be seen whether the progress of the story will develop one equally effective: the inevitable break in the narrative is a misfortune if not a fault. "The Rev. Adam Cameron's Visit to London" also turns upon an effective situation—the conflict of feeling in the breast of a worthy Scotch minister upon finding his granddaughter bent on supporting her ruined family by going on the stage. "The Herzegovinian Insurgents" gives a graphic account of a visit to the scene of the insurrection. The impression produced, though it seems unintended, is that these picturesque Slavonian guerrillas can, if they please, keep the Turk in hot water for an indefinite period, but have little chance of scalding him out of the country without direct foreign intervention. "A Delightful Woman" is a pretty sketch of Madame de Sabran, with traces of Miss Thackeray's hand; and "Mervanee," a poem by W. Allingham, is the first part of a romantic Irish tale of a warrior and a mermaid, poetical in feeling as well as diction, and illustrated with true poetical imagination by the author's wife.

Macmillan commences with a very elaborate essay on Beethoven by his enthusiastic disciple, E. Dannreuther. Much of Herr Dannreuther's criticism is necessarily too technical to be wholly intelligible to non-musical readers; but its general drift is to claim for Beethoven a position wholly apart from the great composers who are usually placed on the same level, exhibiting him in the light of a great religious and ethical teacher, and at the same time as a composer whose works rank as organic wholes, without the alloy of mere mechanism or of writing for effect. "The Faust Legend," by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, is an entertaining account of the chief legendary and dramatic variations on a theme which Beethoven designed to have wedded to his music. Mr. Matthew Arnold's proposed compromise of the burials question is not likely to satisfy either party. Signor Fusco's essay on Italian Art and Literature before Giotto and Dante aims at indicating the influences amid whose fermentation the mature art and poetry of Italy took birth. "How I Went to the Levée" is an amusing piece of broad farce, a rare phenomenon in *Macmillan*. The writer of a paper on "Dull Sermons" suggests, as a corrective, that the clergyman "should read Thackeray if he is preaching to fashionable people, or Dickens if his sphere is among the great unwashed." "Madcap Violet," to the charm of its ever deepening pathos, unites, this month, that of exquisite descriptions of Highland scenery.

Fraser has a remarkable article—apparently from the pen of one well acquainted with the subject—the manner in which the existing conflict in Turkey is regarded by the motley populations of the Austrian Empire. The general drift of opinion would seem to be in favour of leaving things as they are, Austria being unprepared to incur the expense of annexing the revolted Turkish provinces, and still less inclined to permit the formation of a new State, under Russian influence, along her southern frontier. It is doubtful, however, whether the present uneasy situation can be maintained much longer, and the writer looks forward to a conflict between Austria and Russia as a very probable result of any attempt to change it. Mr. H. Sneyd forcibly points out the impossibility of any effectual reform in a Mohammedan State as long as the Koran is regarded as the fountain of legislation. Mohammedanism, in fact, is exactly at the standpoint of Ultramontanism, without the contact with liberal ideas which renders Ultramontanism bearable in its own despite. "The Fable of Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy" offers an exceedingly interesting summary of the plot of the opera whose representation will make Bayreuth a place of musical pilgrimage in the ensuing autumn. Professor F.W. Newman, in criticising Mr. Isaac Taylor's views on the Ugrian origin of the Etruscans, corrects many erroneous etymologies and hasty inferences, but seems to admit that Mr. Taylor has proved his point respecting the Etruscan numerals. "The Autobiography of a Vegetarian" proves, we fear, that the health, wealth, and general satisfaction which the writer declares to have accrued to him under the regimen in question have been purchased at the expense of much crotchettiness, narrowness, and fanaticism. Some curious illustrations of the social despotism exercised by the Scotch Kirk in its palmy days, and a vigorous exposure of some of the current malpractices of the Stock Exchange, also deserve special notice among the constituents of an unusually varied and interesting number.

Blackwood is rich this month in novellettes, all piquant, original, happy in conception, and displaying much finesse in the analysis of character. "A Woman-Hater" continues to exhibit all the essentials of good comedy. "John's Hero," where the young hero-worshipper is brought into contact with the object of his enthusiasm in the decay of the latter's faculties, is a striking medley of sarcasm and pathos. "Lady

Adelaide" is a very pretty study of character; and "The Autobiography of a Joint-Stock Company" is one of the farcical satires with a serious purpose in which *Blackwood* has always excelled, though with perhaps a trifle less spirit than of old. The spirit of an article on the Eastern Question is anti-Ottoman, and the Conservative author evidently finds Mr. Disraeli's patronage of the Sultan rather embarrassing.

"The New Republic," in *Belgravia*, is less transparently personal than last month, a change for the better which may cost it some readers; and about half of it is occupied by a sermon, which may frighten away the rest. The discourse in question is an effective piece of writing, nevertheless; and an imitation of Mr. Arnold's unrhymed lyrics is very felicitous. Mrs. Linton's new story, "From Dreams to Waking," evinces her usual vigour without, so far, any of the unpleasant melodrama that marred "Leam Dundas." Mr. Swinburne's "Song in Season" is chiefly remarkable for its lyrical fluency.

The *Fortnightly*'s papers are full of pith and individuality this month. First comes a dissertation on vivisection, by Dr. J. H. Bridges, who skilfully, if rather sophistically, uses the admitted necessity for placing some check on physiological experiments in the interest of humanity as the thin end of the wedge towards obtaining the systematic control over scientific research demanded by Auguste Comte. Comtism has also a bearing upon the discussion between Mr. F. Harrison and Mr. Ruskin respecting the condition and prospects of the human race in the nineteenth century. Mr. Harrison's robust faith in the impending regeneration of mankind through the Positive Philosophy enabling him to treat Mr. Ruskin's dismal vaticinations with an airy insouciance remarkable in a writer generally so full of preaching and purpose. Putting the Positive Philosophy out of the question, it is in any event palpable that Mr. Ruskin's despondency is mere hypochondria. Sir D. Wedderburn's generally satisfactory account of the working of Australasian democracy is also a contribution to the cheerful view of human affairs, and the same may be said of Mr. Bagehot's retrospect of the happy and useful life of Adam Smith. Mr. Statham's reflections at the Royal Academy are not altogether of an optimistic character, and are, in fact, calculated to seriously disturb the peace of the R.A. into whose hands they may fall. We should be glad to think that Mr. L. Courtney's plans for the Parliamentary representation of minorities had the slightest chance of obtaining consideration. The exclusive return of Home Rulers in Ireland might, perhaps, render the question a practical one.

The *Contemporary* is chiefly devoted to essays by personages of more or less distinction, in exposition of their views on subjects with which their names are inseparably associated, or, as it might be expressed, on their favourite hobbies. Mr. Gladstone sets forth the grounds for attributing to Athene a character of superior divinity to that of the other deities of the Homeric Pantheon. His enumeration of the passages in which she is mentioned, digested under their appropriate divisions, according to subject, is certainly very interesting and suggestive. Mr. Austin Arnold tolls the death-knell of Turkey, virtually admitting that the corpse must at present be kept above ground from the impossibility of disposing of it. Such would also seem to be the conclusion of Mr. Grant-Duff, whose diagnosis (obtained by feeling "the pulse of Europe") is rather plausible than profound. Mr. Spedding's vindication of Bacon against Macaulay, Mr. Hutton's indication of the strong points of the Christian evidences, and Mr. Jukes's disquisition on the restitution of all things, are precisely such as were to be expected from the idiosyncracies of the respective writers. There is more novelty in Mr. H. G. Hewlett's remarks on lyrical poetry from the composer's point of view; and Mr. Fairbairn's final paper on Strauss is able, and conclusive as well as candid.

Scribner's Monthly and the *Month* are good without special features of interest. The *Dublin University*, which is greatly improving in its new series, has a full digest of all that is known respecting New Guinea, by Lieutenant Armit, the most active promoter of the hitherto abortive project for the colonisation of the island. To his gallery of distinguished Irishmen it has added a memoir, accompanied by an excellent photograph, of Sir Bernard Burke, the Ulster King at Arms.

In the *St. James's Magazine* we remark an interesting account, by Mr. George Patmore, of the proposed reorganisation of the University of Tennessee, formerly a great centre of culture in the Southern States of America; in the *Argonaut*, a paper on Chinese children's games, which appear highly characteristic of the race; and in the *Popular Science Review* a masterly anatomical paper, by Mr. Mivart, on that puzzle to the race of anatomists, the race of bats. *London Society* and its holiday number are fully up to the usual mark, but present no special features of interest; and the same may be said of *Tinsley*, *Good Words*, *Good Things*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, and other periodicals which space forbids us to notice at length.

The annual show of the Royal Counties (Hants and Berks) Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday in Abingdon; and on the same day the annual meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society was held at Watford. Both exhibitions were good.

A county flower show was held at Leamington on Tuesday. There was a fine display of splendid stove and greenhouse plants in bloom, and prizes amounting to £200 were awarded. Fruits, owing to the backward season, were scarce, excepting grapes and strawberries, both which were excellent.

The House of Commons Select Committee has reported that the causes of the depreciation of silver are three—the fluctuations of Indian trade, the change of the standard of currency in Germany, and the enormous increase in the production of the American mines.

The summer manoeuvres at Aldershot began, on Monday, by the advance of some troops towards Lewes, as if in presence of an enemy. General Sir William Codrington gave instructions to his officers as to the mobilisation of the corps. The manoeuvres continued throughout the week.

The foundation-stone of a new chapel for Elstree School was laid, on Tuesday, by the Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, in the presence of a large company. The chapel is being built, from the designs of Mr. A. W. Blomfield, in the Early English style.

There was an exhibition of children's work, consisting of drawings, paintings, models, maps, needlework, and flowers grown by children, in a field at Highbury-place, on Tuesday. It was held in connection with the Salter's Hall Sunday Schools, which are situated in the Baxter-road, Essex-road, to which schools the greater number of the juvenile exhibitors belonged. The exhibition was supplemented by beautiful collections of roses and zonal geraniums, lent by Messrs. Paul and Sons, of Waltham-cross. Three large marquees had been erected in the grounds, and in one of these the work of the children was exhibited. At three o'clock Baroness Burdett-Coutts arrived, and was received by the Rev. J. Hobson and the committee, who conducted her over the exhibition.



SCULLING-MATCH ON THE THAMES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP: THE RACE AT BARNES RAILWAY-BRIDGE.

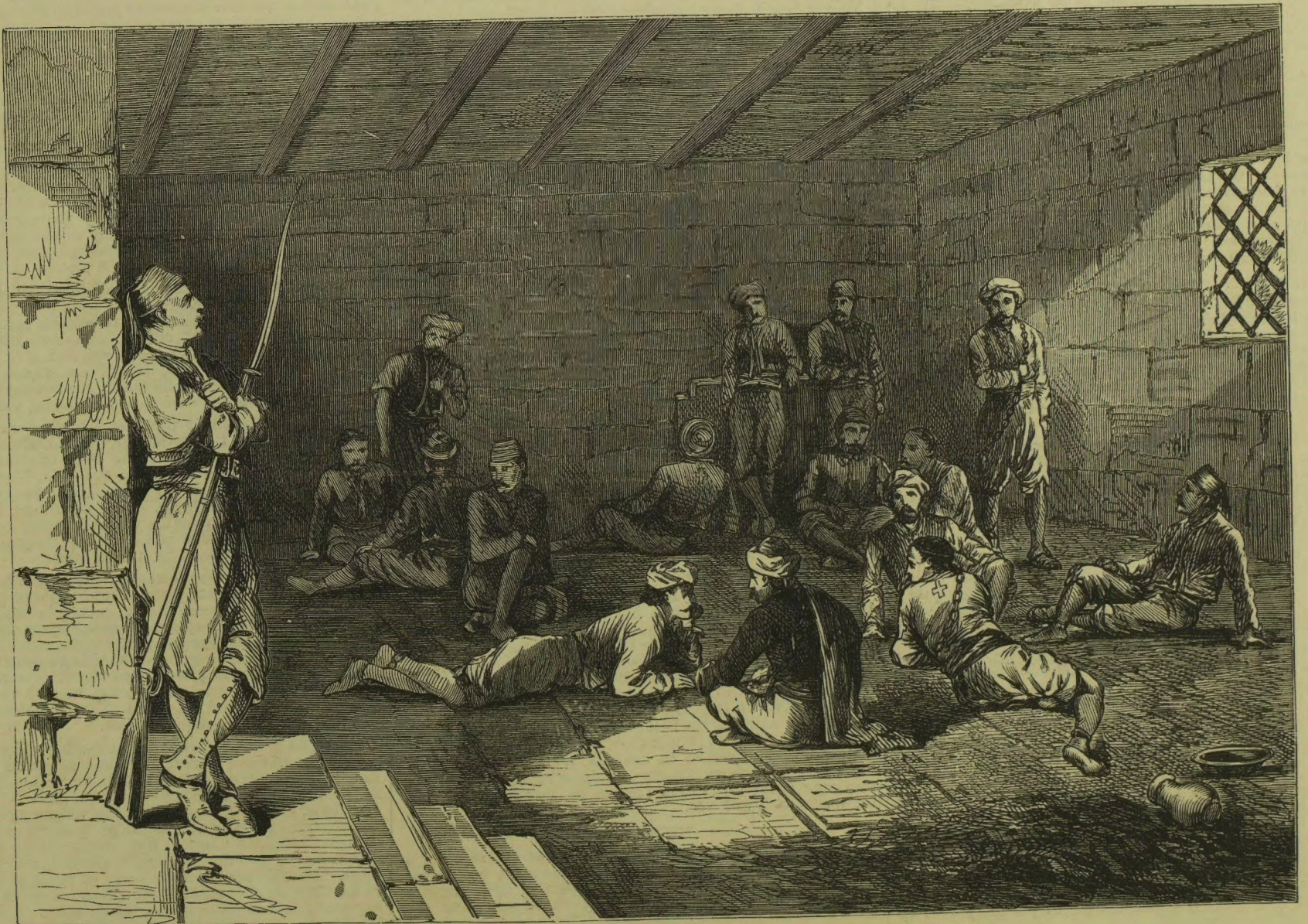


SKETCHES IN TURKEY: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ARRESTED AT RUSTCHUK,

SKETCHES IN TURKEY, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



EXAMINATION OF CAPTIVE INSURGENTS BY THE PASHA OF WIDDIN.



INSURGENT PRISONERS IN THE FORTRESS OF WIDDIN.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 6.

The actual commencement of hostilities in the East has riveted public attention in that direction, and the question of the day is whether the Great Powers will be able to escape being drawn into the conflict. Most people have the good sense to feel that it is France's interest to avoid a war if possible; but the touchy spirit of the nation and the *imprévu*, which, despite all diplomatic foresight, always plays such an important part in politics, may yet cause her to engage in one. Under these circumstances the old question of the preferability of a Russian as against a British alliance is as warmly battled over as ever in the columns of the press.

It might have been thought that, with such difficulties impending abroad, a tacit neutrality between the opposite divisions of the Legislature would have prevailed at home. It has, indeed, been stated by the leading organs of the different political parties that the discussion of all irritating questions is to be avoided. Despite this assurance, however, this week's sittings of the Chamber of Deputies have been distinguished by the most stormy scenes witnessed during the present Session. The first of these was due to some disturbances which have taken place at the Sorbonne during the examination for admission to the Ecole Polytechnique. Certain students, notably those sent up by the school of the Jesuits, came to the examination fully acquainted with the subjects on which they would be questioned and with the answers that would be expected from them. The other students got news of this, a riot ensued, and the *Journal Officiel* thought proper to publish a somewhat unsatisfactory note to the effect that a minute official inquiry had proved that regrettable indiscretion had taken place, but keeping total silence as to who was to blame. The Republicans were not satisfied; and, on Monday, M. Gambetta brought forward an interpellation in the Chambers on the subject. His speech was couched in most moderate terms, and it was not until he began to impute the blame of the whole transaction to the Clericals that the storm broke forth. Mr. Robert Mitchell, who had several times interrupted the speaker, sarcastically remarked that these things took place under a Republic, to which M. Gambetta rejoined that at any rate since 1870 France had been rid of Imperial rottenness. This expression brought every Bonapartist in the Chamber to his feet foaming with rage, and, whilst the President vainly sought to restore order, M. Paul de Cassagnac shouted out that they surely now had the right to say that the Republic was a dung-heap. The confusion lasted till the conclusion of the debate, in course of which M. Robert Mitchell declared that his party were determined not to allow the Empire to be insulted by the members of the Left. The proceedings on Tuesday took rather a more burlesque turn. M. Marcon brought forward his motion for the indictment of all who took part in the Coup d'Etat, and the Bonapartists, in mockery, demanded that urgency should be declared—of course, fruitlessly. Then the President mentioned that Baron Dufour had a similar motion directed against the authors of the insurrection of Sept. 4; and the irrepressible M. Robert Mitchell brought forward an amendment to M. Marcon's proposition to include in its scope the whole of the electors who had sanctioned the Coup d'Etat and all functionaries who had held office under Napoleon III. The House showed their opinion of this piece of absurdity by rejecting it by 362 votes to 73, and decided that M. Marcon's proposition should be referred to the bureau.

The *Droits de l'Homme* has got into trouble again for publishing articles bearing internal evidence that they were written by Henri Rochefort. The two managers of the paper, MM. Legureau and Bolâtre, were summoned before the Correctional Police for this offence last week, but neglected to put in an appearance—a fact due in the latter's case to the circumstance of his being already in prison at St. Pelagie. Thinking, probably, that imprisonment was of no avail, the Judges inflicted a fine of 10,000*fr.* The Juge d'Instruction before whom M. Rouvier's case has been investigated has committed him for trial.

SPAIN.

The Senate has voted the bill fixing the strength of the army at 100,000 men.

On Tuesday the bill for the conversion of the National Debt was read in Congress, and was referred to the Budget Committee. The scheme presented by the representatives of foreign houses for the redemption of the National Debt was also read in the Congress on Tuesday. It is thereby proposed to redeem the debt within sixty-one years.

The Seville stage-coach, which was conveying a sum of 40,000 piastres belonging to the Rio Tinto Company to Huelva, has been attacked by a band of twenty-five robbers, who wounded the driver and robbed the passengers.

ITALY.

The Senate has adopted, by 113 votes against 5, the Upper Italian Railways Bill.

Signor Joseph Ferrari, philosopher and patriot, died suddenly at Rome. He was twice expelled from the Chair of Philosophy in Strasburg for revolutionary doctrines. Signor Ferrari sat on the Extreme Left in the Chamber and also in the Senate, to which he was promoted on April 28.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, accompanied by their children, arrived at the Hague last Saturday morning, and were met at the railway station by the Queen of Holland. They continued their journey to Scheveningen, where they intend staying several weeks. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at the Hague, writing on Wednesday, says:—"Our beautiful and healthy watering-place is crowded. Among the visitors are the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with their family—three sons and four daughters. They visited, last Monday, the town of Leyden, and on Tuesday they paid a visit to Amsterdam. The Crown Prince started, on Wednesday, to the Royal seat, 'The Loo,' to meet his Majesty the King, who resides there during the summer months."

In the name of the King, Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, closed the Prussian Diet yesterday week, in a sitting of both Houses.

The Berlin Foreign Office has received official notification of the Chinese Government having paid the remainder of the damages claimed by Germany for the plundering of the schooner *Anna* in Chinese waters.

ROUMANIA.

An extraordinary Session of the Roumanian Chambers was opened by Prince Charles at Bucharest, on Monday. In his speech from the Throne the Prince, referring to foreign questions, said the position created for Roumania by the Treaty of Paris assured to her the advantages derived from neutrality. He added that he hoped external dangers would stop short at the frontier so long as the Roumanians observed neutrality and offered to Europe the spectacle of a people peaceably working for internal improvement.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Servia the Roumanian Government has reinforced its army of observation on the Servian frontier.

CANADA.

A fugitive criminal from the United States has been handed over to the American Courts by order of the judicial authorities. Confederation-day has been celebrated all over the country.

AMERICA.

The centenary of the Declaration of Independence has been celebrated throughout the States with processions, illuminations, the firing of salutes, and the delivery of poems and orations. The British Commissioners, Judges, and staff at Philadelphia took part in a great torchlight procession, escorted by 200 men of the Caledonian Club, and were enthusiastically greeted by the crowd. They were present during the ceremonies at Independence Hall, Sir Edward Thornton being received with tremendous cheering. It is stated that the centenary was celebrated with enthusiasm in the South. For the first time during sixteen years the Federal flag and the colours of the State of Virginia were hoisted together, on Tuesday, on the Capitol at Richmond. An autograph letter has been sent by the Emperor William to General Grant congratulating him and the American people on the centenary of the Republic, and expressing a hope that the friendship existing between the United States and Germany may increase.

A resolution, in which the House of Representatives will concur, has been adopted by the American Senate for providing the Government expenses until the Appropriation Bills shall have been passed. The Naval Appropriation Bill, which largely reduces the estimates, has passed through Congress. The Post-Office Appropriation Bill has been finally passed by Congress, after making reductions in the expenditure amounting to 2,000,000*dols.*

Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was unanimously selected by the Convention at St. Louis on the first ballot as Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

A scout, being the bearer of despatches, has arrived at Fort Ellis, Montana. He reports that two detachments of troops, under General Custer and Major Reno, attacked a body of 2500 Indians, on the 25th of last month, in a defile of Little Horn. General Custer's command was overwhelmed and annihilated, he himself being killed, with sixteen of his officers and 300 privates. Major Reno retreated with difficulty until he was joined by the reserves.

A tornado swept over Northern Iowa, on Wednesday, flooding Rockdale. Forty persons were drowned, and three came by their death in other ways. At Darlington thirty houses were destroyed, and the railroads in that district interrupted.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who was some time ago committed to a lunatic asylum in Illinois, has so far recovered her health that the Chicago Court has released her upon petition of her relatives and restored to her the control of her estate. Her brother and son joined in asking this liberation.

The Yale Club has won the University rowing-match at Springfield. The Harvard crew, who came in second, was beaten by several lengths.

The death is announced of Mr. Marshal Lefferts, the well-known telegraph engineer and electrician, president of the gold and stock telegraph.

AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Parliament adopted a motion of want of confidence in the Government, which thereupon resigned. A new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Mr. Colton, Public Works; Mr. Ayers, Chief Secretary; Mr. Ross, Treasurer; Mr. Bray, Attorney-General; Mr. Ward, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Carr, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Parliament will meet again on June 22.

Princess Marguerite, wife of Don Carlos, has given birth to a daughter.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris announces the death of M. Casimir Périer, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Senor Anibal Pinto has been elected President of the Republic of Chili.

Confirmation has been given by the Russian Government to a project for securing the safety of the caravan trade between Khiva and Krasnovodsk. A fortress and a Government factory are to be erected at Kun-Urgentsch.

Rear-Admiral Benic, who recently died, leaving no heirs, bequeathed his entire fortune, amounting to 500,000*fr.*, to the French Life-Boat Society, which has decided on erecting a statue of its benefactor.

Notes prolonging the Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy to April 30, 1877, have been exchanged between the Italian Chargé d'Affaires in Paris and the Duc Decazes on June 28 and 29.

The news of the wreck, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda, of the Dutch steamer General Kroesen, which was bound from Acheen to Batavia, is confirmed. Two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.

Lord Napier of Magdala was gazetted, on Tuesday night, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the city and garrison of Gibraltar. The same *Gazette* contains the appointment of the Hon. Hussey Crespiigny Vivian, now her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. Lieutenant Percy Sanderson has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Galatz.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the House of Assembly, after a debate of two days, has decided that no delegates from the colony should be sent to the proposed Conference in London. The Premier, Mr. Molteno, has, however, been authorised to visit this country in order to give counsel and assistance to Lord Carnarvon in the disputes that have arisen in connection with Griqualand West.

The ship *Trevelyan*, 1042 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, has sailed from Plymouth for Port Adelaide with 344 emigrants, including 65 single young women.—The following vessels have left London and Glasgow, carrying emigrants for the Government of New Zealand:—From London, on Feb. 12, the *Bebington*, for Auckland and Hawke's Bay, with 280 passengers; from Glasgow, on March 12, the *City of Dunedin*, for Canterbury, with 276; from London, on April 14, the *Camperdown*, for Nelson, Westland, Marlborough, Timaru, Wellington, Auckland, and Taranaki, with 410; from London, on June 23, the *Waintangi*, for Canterbury, with 337; from Glasgow, on June 24, the *Invercargill*, for Otago, about 350; from London, on July 2, the *Waimea*, for Wellington, with 290.

Last Saturday Bathampton Junction was the scene of a destructive accident to a goods-train, at the point where that of last year took place. The greater part of the thirty-five trucks of which the train was made up left the rails; and Mr. Grantham, the night superintendent at Bath, was so agitated on hearing the occurrence that he dropped dead.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Professor H. G. Seeley has been appointed Professor of Geography at the Queen's College for Ladies, Harley-street.

A bronze statue of Lord Byron is to be erected by the National Memorial committee in the Green Park, opposite the house where he wrote "The Siege of Corinth."

The Farriers' Company (one of the most ancient guilds of London) has decided upon offering prizes for an essay on the veterinary treatment and practical shoeing of horses.

An excellent rose show was held, on Wednesday, at the Corn Exchange in Mark-lane, the proceeds being appropriated to the benefit of the Corn Exchange Benevolent Society.

Dr. J. R. Bennett, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, distributed the prizes to the medical students at St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday.

Miss Agnes Beckwith, daughter of the swimming instructor, swam, on Wednesday, from Chelsea to Greenwich, a distance of ten miles, in two hours and forty-six minutes.

A bazaar was held in Lambeth Palace grounds, on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the patronage of Mrs. Gladstone and other distinguished ladies, in aid of a fund to build a parochial reading-room for the parish of St. Mary-the-less, Lambeth.

The Home Secretary has granted authority for the exhumation of the body of the late Mr. Bravo, but has informed the Coroner that he has nothing to do with his having a legal assessor to assist him in the second inquiry.

The Dean of Westminster has become president of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union, in place of the late Lord Lyttelton. The council of this club have received 50 guineas from the Company of Mercers.

Mr. S. Mason has been elected Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company for the ensuing year. The Master of the Salters' Company is Mr. J. Southgate. In the Framework Knitters' Company Mr. J. King has been elected Master.

Mr. Alderman Nottage, who was elected one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex on Midsummer Day, has expressed to the Court of Aldermen his inability to serve during the ensuing year, and his willingness to pay the customary fine.

Sir Thomas Chambers and Mr. Forsyth, the members for Marylebone, attended a meeting of the representative vestry of St. Pancras on Wednesday, and reviewed the Session in speeches which dealt chiefly with local topics. A vote of thanks to both gentlemen was heartily accorded.

Madame Christine Nilsson has handed a cheque for a contribution of upwards of £1000 to the committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (Golden-square, W.), being the proceeds of her concert on May 24, in aid of the building fund of that institution.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. The details were generally satisfactory, and suffered by no comparison with previous years or the efforts of kindred agencies.

The Goldsmiths' Company have sent £100 to the Sheriffs' Fund, the object of which is to help discharged prisoners to obtain an honest livelihood, and, in cases of need, to support their wives and children. It is under the guidance of the Ordinary of Newgate, the Rev. F. E. L. Jones.

At a full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, on Monday, a paper On the Unseen Universe, was read by the Rev. Dr. Irons, in considering which many took a part. It was announced that all new members and associates will be entitled to the whole of the Transactions for this year.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Municipal Association, on Monday, it was decided to raise the question of the unity of the whole government of the metropolis by bill or resolution in the next Session of Parliament. It was also determined to hold a series of meetings during the recess to enlist the sympathies of the ratepayers in this movement.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, and testified to its value and importance. The metropolis is now supplied with 136 fire-escapes. During the past year eighty-five lives were saved, and in one case nine persons were rescued from death by means of a fire-escape. In addition to other rewards, four of the society's silver medals were awarded.

There has been another flower show this week at the Westminster Aquarium, and, though the entries were not so numerous as at the last exhibition of the kind held in the building, the quality of the display was exceedingly good. The show was composed principally of cut roses; but there were besides classes for carnations, picotees, and clematis. Prizes amounting in all to over £350 were given.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of June) was 78,448, of whom 33,773 were in workhouses, and 44,675 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6133, 15,239, and 22,369 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 571, of whom 386 were men, 143 women, and 42 children.

On Wednesday night the annual banquet was held at the Trinity House, the Deputy-Master, Sir R. Collinson, presiding in the absence of the Master, the Duke of Edinburgh. The toast of the Navy was responded to by Mr. Ward Hunt, that of the Army by General Sir J. Adye, and that of the Reserve Forces by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing Prosperity to the Corporation of the Trinity House, spoke in eulogy of the institution and of the advantages arising from Princes being associated with it in its labours.

At the Great Western Railway the long railway shed extending from the Great Western Hotel to the departure platform has recently been almost entirely roofed with glass according to the new system invented by Mr. W. Edgcomb Rendle. The advantage gained lies in the fact that each pane of glass rests upon a groove which is so constructed as to admit not only of the glass contracting or expanding with the variations of the temperature, but of the escape of all evaporation from within, while at the same time no water from without can possibly penetrate.

The first year's report of the managing committee of the Asylum for Imbecile Children who are chargeable to the Poor-Law Unions of London, established under the Metropolitan Asylums Act, has just appeared. It gives a satisfactory account of the institution, which has temporary accommodation for three years in the buildings formerly of the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton, but which will be permanently established in its own buildings at Darenth, near Dartford, in Kent. Dr. Fletcher Beach, formerly of Bethlem Hospital and of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, is the medical superintendent of this asylum, which seems to be doing its work in a manner deserving of public approval. Sir Edmund Hay Currie is chairman of the managing committee.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, which is situated at Twickenham and contains about 200 children, was held, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace; and, though the sky looked threatening, the day was favourable to the enjoyment of a varied programme. The members of the force were present in great numbers.

About two hundred American ladies and gentlemen dined together on Tuesday evening at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Independence Day. Colonel Hoffmann, *Chargé-d'Affaires*, occupied the chair; and amongst the guests were the Lord Mayor and Mr. Edward Pierrepont, the newly-appointed American Minister to the British Court, who arrived in London only two hours before the banquet began. Mr. Pierrepont responded to the toast of his health, mostly in a genial spirit of badinage, but he seriously prophesied a speedy termination to the depression of business, which seems to be as rife in the United States as in the United Kingdom. Among the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Mr. H. Richard, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Thompson, of Berlin.

An alarming accident occurred last Saturday evening on the Metropolitan Railway, near the station in Farringdon-road. By the bursting of its safety-valve, the engine of a train was disabled, and before proper precautions could be taken to warn the next, it arrived and a collision ensued. Fortunately, there were very few passengers in the rear of the train which was run into; but those in the crowded third-class carriages at the other end were very roughly shaken. Upwards of forty were more or less hurt. It fortunately happened, however, that the engine of the advancing train reared on end till its funnel came in contact with the vault, and this circumstance in some degree lightened the blow. All the lights were extinguished, and the horror of the situation pending the arrival of assistance may be conceived.

The evening fête of the Royal Botanic Society was held, on Wednesday, at the gardens in Regent's Park. All the entrances were illuminated, and opal globes lighted with gas lined the main walks. The covered walk which runs round the gardens was hung with little oil lamps of many colours, with shades above them to guard against the accidents of climate. The rain, however, though it threatened all the evening, held off, with the exception of a few drops, and the gardens were thronged by 5000 or 6000 visitors. The 1st Life Guards' band, that of the Royal Horse Guards, and that of the Royal Artillery played, under the direction of Mr. Waterson, Mr. Charles Godfrey, and Mr. Smyth respectively. Shortly after eleven the Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived with a distinguished party at the entrance in the north corridor, and proceeded to the front terrace, which had been reserved for them. They were welcomed with the National Anthem and a fresh display of coloured fires.

There were 2387 births and 1175 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 113, whereas the deaths were 192 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 30 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 49 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 160 deaths were referred, against 160 and 166 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had steadily declined from 276 to 209, further fell to 186 last week; this number, which included 95 from bronchitis and 60 from pneumonia, exceeded the corrected average by 24. In Greater London 2919 births and 1406 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 15.1 and 1.8 per 1000 respectively, against 7.16 and 2.4 in Inner London. No death was referred to fever during the week among the 797,179 persons estimated to be living in the Outer Ring.

The annual rose show at the Crystal Palace, on the Friday and Saturday of last week, proved very attractive. Some beautiful specimens were exhibited; and it was remarkable that the first prizes in three classes were awarded to one exhibitor, Mr. B. R. Cant, of Colchester. In the amateur competition, Mr. R. N. G. Baker, of Heavitree, Devon, was successful in winning first prizes in classes 7, 8, and 9; whilst the first prize for opera bouquets and button-hole bouquets was carried off by Mr. Charles Hepburn, the Crystal Palace florist.—On Saturday last the German Gymnastic Society, whose gymnasium (in the Old St. Pancras-road) is, perhaps, the finest in London, gave a gymnastic display at the Palace.—Myers's hippodrome now provides the principal entertainment at the Crystal Palace. The ring being formed in the central transept facing the Handel orchestra, the circus sports take place in an arena the brightness and airiness of which are especially acceptable this hot weather. Madame Myers is the leading equestrienne. Mr. Cooper's performances with his troupe of docile elephants and his lion-taming acts afford pleasure to those who delight in the sensational. There are also chariot, horse, and camel racing on the "hippodrome course," which extends from the upper to the lower terrace, an incline at each end being the connecting links.

Three lectures have been delivered this week by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the topographical antiquities of Rome, for the benefit of the Roman Exploration Fund. The subjects discussed were the old walls of the city under the Kings and in the times of the Republic; the Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra; and, thirdly, the plan and construction of the Colosseum, upon which last-named subject great additional light has been thrown by the recent investigations. The lectures were highly instructive. Mr. Parker wishes to raise £500 to purchase a strip of land in Rome which has been offered to him. He states that this piece of land is one of considerable importance. It is one of the short aggeres of Servius Tullius, passing across the valley from the Aventine to the Colian, with the Piscina Publica at one end and the Porta Capena at the other. In 1868 Mr. Parker had seven pits dug in a line upon that bank, which he found in every instance faced by a wall 12 ft. thick, built of the large blocks of tufa, in the style of the later kings, and with the aqueducts carried upon the bank against this wall. In many parts the great stones had been carried away, and had only left the impression of them in the plaster or mortar with which the rubble wall of the arcade of the aqueduct had been faced. It is well known that Roman mortar often becomes harder and more durable than stone. This discovery proves that each of the seven hills had been a separate fortified village, that these had been combined into one city by means of these aggeres, which were always carried as high up in the valleys as possible, and not across the mouths of them, as stated by all modern topographers and represented on all plans of Rome, and that the object of carrying them thus high up in the valley was to make use of the ancient fortifications on the hills to defend the approaches to the gates.

FINE ARTS.

General satisfaction will be given by the elections, at the last general assembly of the Royal Academy, when the following artists were promoted from the grade of Associate to that of full Royal Academician—viz., Mr. Edward J. Poynter, Sir John Gilbert, and Mr. George D. Leslie. These gentlemen take the places of Mr. J. F. Lewis, Mr. T. Webster, and Mr. W. E. Frost, who have voluntarily withdrawn to the list of retired Royal Academicians. The new elections leave, in turn, three vacancies in the Associate ranks, which it was thought would have been filled up at the last election; the vacancies are, however, allowed to remain for the present. In regard to these new elections, there can be little of the surprise and question which have certainly attended some recent elections. Mr. Poynter has fairly won the Academic diploma by his "Atalanta," the last and best of several important works exhibited in recent years, and proving that the artist's power is sustained, that this year's success is not accidental, and that he is not likely to discredit the estimate of his brother Academicians. The learned Academic character of his work also specially recommends him for Academic distinction. Who also better deserves to take a foremost place among the oil-painters of this country than the President of the leading society of water-colour painters? All the qualities which have placed him at the head of water-colour painting in this country are displayed in his oil pictures. Never were his pictures more remarkable for composition, colour, and execution than this year at the Academy exhibition. Assuredly, Sir John owes nothing to mere recognition of his official position in Pall-mall. There is, further, a happy fitness in the election of Mr. Leslie as one of this trio. Mr. Leslie, if not a master of technicalities in the sense that Mr. Poynter and Sir John Gilbert are, respectively, has qualities of sentiment and grace which are delightful and artistically precious, though not readily recognised by the mere art-workman. The Academicians have, therefore, evinced their breadth of sympathy, as well as critical knowledge, in these elections.

A question was asked in the House of Commons, on Friday last, respecting Turner pictures, supposed to be hidden at the National Gallery, which seems to have confounded an imaginary with a real grievance. Lord F. Hervey asked the First Commissioner of Works whether it was true that a large number of pictures by Turner were stowed away in cases on the basement floor of the National Gallery, and what steps were taken to render these pictures accessible to the public. Lord H. Lennox was understood to reply that no picture was disposed of in the manner represented, and that later it was hoped all the pictures might be placed in a position where they could be seen by the public without endangering them—surely a rather enigmatical reply. But should not the question have referred to Turner drawings instead of pictures? It is a fact, though Mr. Ruskin says not one person in a hundred is aware of it, that in a room below stairs at Trafalgar-square there are hundreds of Turner drawings of great value, which Mr. Ruskin selected from the mass left by the painter, and placed them in boxes and cases contrived for their exhibition when required to be seen, but not for permanent exposure. The critic says, with a characteristic touch of exaggeration, that there is scarcely a cultivated English gentleman or lady who has not seen the Vatican pictures a score of times, and yet who has never seen these gems of English art. And why? Because the nation will not pay, or rather has never been asked to or thought of paying, a hundred pounds or so a year for a custodian to watch over them during the hours of exhibition. The person who shows them has to be withdrawn from the Turner galleries above, and has to leave the great works there to the mercy either of the public caring but little, or the students caring not much more, for the paintings they are copying. We cannot, however, credit the statement that this state of things will, as far as can be ascertained, be continued even after the new galleries are completed; and that the drawings will be removed to fresh dungeons even more inaccessible than the last. We have every confidence in the present direction, and we do not anticipate that there will be any occasion for some member of the Upper House to step forward, as suggested, on behalf of these drawings. The honour of rescuing the whole Turner bequest for the nation was, we are reminded, reserved for the House of Peers.

Mr. F. H. Fowler, the architect of the "New Grand Opera" on the Thames Embankment, has issued a report on the progress and prospects of the work. The building has already reached the grand tier boxes, the roof of the auditorium can be put on in October, and the whole building completed by April next, ready for the opera season. Still more rapid progress would have been made but for unforeseen difficulties in the excavations, which doubled the amount first estimated for the foundations. The foundations had to be carried to a depth of no less than 48 ft. below the level of the embankment. This, however, has yielded extensive cellars, which may be let off to advantage. Great care appears to have been taken in the planning of the various means of communication throughout the house. The stage is 100 ft. wide by 80 ft. deep, and is so arranged that the scenery may either go up above the proscenium or below the level of the stage. The auditorium is planned nearly on the lines of La Scala at Milan, and Sir Michael Costa has been consulted in reference to the construction of the internal fittings, so as to ensure good acoustics. With respect to the cost of the house, it is computed that the work can be accomplished for under £200,000—the execution of the principal part is, in fact, assured by substantial contracts. This is a very moderate amount, comparatively speaking. The New Opera-House at Dresden is estimated to cost £400,000; that at Vienna, completed six years back, cost £700,000; whilst the Nouvel Opera, at Paris, still in many parts incomplete, cost £1,450,000. The estimate for our English house will, of course, not include much gilding, carving, inlaid pavements, mosaics and statuary, as provided in the Continental opera-houses; but this, the report says, need in no way interfere with the opening and working of the house, and we are assured that such embellishment may hereafter be added. To this last statement, however, we must demur. Decorations that are not a part of the original design—inlays, incrustations, and appliqué ornament, the result of after-thought—seldom produce the effect of forming part or growing out of the structure. This objection was, it may be remembered, very properly brought against a proposed scheme of decoration for St. Paul's. We apprehend, indeed, that our "Grand Opera" will prove a rather shabby affair. Private enterprise, in this case, is but a poor substitute for the expenditure and subsidy undertaken by foreign Governments. The rather nondescript style of the building, which is described as after the French-Italian school, will further provoke comparisons with the great lyric temples abroad, particularly with the Grand Opera at Paris, some of the features of which seem to have haunted the architect's mind. Independently considered, the design—an illustration of which is in the Royal Academy Exhibition—cannot be regarded as happy, or as quite worthy of the site or the occasion. The buildings will, judging by the design, have bulk without much grandeur; the principal roof is peculiar in its contour, and the sky-line

generally is confused yet not picturesque; the style is indeterminate and inexpressive, or, in common parlance, neither one thing nor the other.

Two "Permanent Autotype Pictures," one representing "Masters of Foxhounds in Great Britain," the other "Masters of Hounds," are now on view at the studio of Messrs. Tuck and Co., 204, Regent-street, and to these two photographs, as they in reality are, will shortly be added a third picture, representing the members of the Jockey Club. The first of these pictures comprises the likenesses of no fewer than 128 masters of foxhounds. The second picture, bearing the more generic title of "Masters of Hounds," contains as many as 174 likenesses of masters of staghounds and harriers, and of "past masters" of foxhounds.

Following up the gift to the town of Bedford of the statue of Bunyan, the Duke of Bedford has presented to the congregation of Bunyan Meeting bronze doors illustrative of scenes in the "Pilgrim's Progress." The doors are from designs of Mr. F. Thrupp, and contains ten panels. They were unveiled, on Wednesday afternoon last, by the Mayoress, Mrs. Hobson. The Mayor and Corporation attended in state, and there was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

The late John Phillip painted an interesting picture of the House of Commons, and still more interesting is the picture belonging to the National Portrait Gallery, by the late Sir George Hayter, representing the first meeting of the reformed Parliament, in 1833. What these artists did for former Parliaments Mr. Sargent has sought to do for the present one in the portrait-picture of the House of Commons lately placed in the Tea-Room of the House; and, though we cannot say that Mr. Sargent has rivalled his predecessors in artistic merit, his work is faithful, and not over flattering as regards the likenesses, which, as we must regard such a work primarily as a record, is the first consideration. The same artist has now in hand a companion picture of the interior of the House of Lords during a debate. This, like the former, is being painted from sketches taken from life; and the sketches are to be published as an illustrated peerage. The Prince of Wales has honoured Mr. Sargent with a sitting and expressed his approbation of a number of the sketches submitted to him. Engravings from both pictures are, we understand, intended to be published.

A portrait, by Mr. Henry Grant, of the late Right Hon. J. H. T. Sotheron-Estcourt is about to be placed in the Town-hall, Devizes, in memory of his services as the founder of the Wilts friendly societies, and as successively M.P. for Marlborough, Devizes, and North Wilts, and President of the Poor-Law Board under the late Lord Derby, in 1855.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously been pleased to inspect the whole collection of sketches and water-colour drawings, by our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, illustrative of the tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India. The collection was sent to Windsor Castle for this purpose towards the end of last week, but has since been returned to its place of public exhibition, the Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, where the exhibition will remain open till next Tuesday evening. It must necessarily be closed and removed after that day; but the increasing crowd of visitors during the past week has proved how well its peculiar interest is appreciated by all classes. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this exhibition on the 23rd ult., and their selection of fifteen drawings which his Royal Highness desired to possess, having been mentioned in our Journal at the time, would doubtless serve as the best possible recommendation. The subjects of those drawings which were purchased by the Prince of Wales may here be enumerated, as they will remind all our constant readers of the Illustrations, which were engraved from them, and were published a few months ago. They are the reception of the Prince at Calcutta; his meeting with the survivors of the native soldiery engaged in the defence of Lucknow; his arrival at Delhi and entry into that city; the grand review of troops at Delhi, with the gallop past of native cavalry; the private apartment of the Prince's tent in the camp at Delhi; the entry of the Prince into Jeypore; the entry of his Royal Highness into Agra; the meeting with Sir Jung Bahadur on the frontier of Nepal; the scenes of the mighty hunting party in the Terai, beating the jungle, crossing a nullah, shooting bears and tigers; the party at "tiffin" disturbed by the rumour of an approaching wild elephant, and climbing for safety into the trees; some of them actually chased by a wild elephant, and the Prince's own elephant charged by a tiger. These sketches, it need scarcely be remarked, were quite as interesting to her Royal Highness as to the Prince, who had seen most of them, indeed, while in India, before they were sent to us, and had kindly expressed his approval of them. We are now happy to announce that her Majesty the Queen, after examining the whole series, likewise showed her approbation of them by purchasing four of those which remained—namely, the "Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Baroda," the "Encampment of the Grand Chapter of the Star of India at Calcutta," the "Visit of the Prince to the Parbutty Hill Temple at Poonah," and one representing a group of "Women at a Village near Delhi." Her Majesty is well known to be an accomplished connoisseur and amateur artist; so that her good opinion of Mr. Simpson's work, independently of the special interest which she must have felt in its subject, is a high testimony with regard to its merits; and we share the gratification that he may be supposed to feel upon this occasion.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Wimbledon Meeting will begin next Monday, and will be continued for a fortnight, as usual. Instead of the review with which the meeting has usually terminated, there will be a series of athletic sports. Twenty Canadian riflemen, who are to compete at Wimbledon, arrived at Liverpool, on Tuesday, from Quebec. They remained in Liverpool some days, and attended practice at the Altcar rifle range. A telegram has been received at the office of the National Rifle Association from Alexandria announcing the arrival there of the Australian team on the 6th ult.

The Abercorn cup, competed for on Thursday week by the Irish Rifle Association, was won by William Rigby; and he, with Fenton, Fulton, Johnson, Smyth, and Millner, will be in the Irish Eight to compete for the Elcho challenge shield at Wimbledon. The All-Ireland challenge shield was shot for yesterday week, by the clubs of Ireland, at 1000 and 1100 yards, twenty shots, with the result of a majority of six for the Ulster Club. The shooting was continued over the newly-erected ranges at Wicklow. The Wilkes gold medal was won by Lieutenant Fenton, 77th Regiment, beating William Rigby by three points. This concluded the meeting. It is generally believed that Fenton has won the championship, and the American cup, and that Wilson is second best.

Arrangements are being made for the gathering of a large number of engineer volunteers belonging to the various corps throughout the country at Upnor, on the Medway, during the summer, for instruction in military engineering, bridging, sparring, pontooning, &c. The men will go under canvas. The camp will be formed early in August.



EXECUTION OF HASSAN BEY AT THE SERASKERATE, CONSTANTINOPLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



"HAYMAKING." BY LIONEL SMYTH.

"HAYMAKING."

The picture, by Mr. Lionel Smyth, which is copied in our Engraving, represents a characteristic scene of this summer season in rural England. In spite of that singular malady which is called "hay fever," and from which many persons are liable to suffer at the present time, the harvest of grassy meadows is an agreeable result of nature's annual bounty to man and beast. It is very pleasant to see the cheerful groups of active labouring folk—men, women, and children—at work in the fields together, and busily intent upon securing the fragrant heaps of newly-mown grass, while the sunshine dries and fixes its succulent richness for the winter food of horses or cattle. The benevolent spectator is also gratified by considering that this brief spell of pressing work, about Midsummer, enables many of the poor people to earn a little extra money, which their families are likely to need before next Christmas. There is a sociable character in the gleeful bustle of the hay-field, with an air of patriarchal simplicity, which delights the innocent sentimentalist and moralist from town. Poets and painters have therefore been apt to treat this subject with especial predilection; and the manner of its treatment in Mr. Lionel Smyth's picture will not fail to obtain its due share of favour.

NOVELS.

Mr. Anthony Trollope makes a gallant effort to keep true to his new love—high political life—in his novel of *The Prime Minister* (Chapman and Hall), recently completed in eight parts and since republished in four volumes, though the popular novelist cannot help showing that he is not yet quite off with his old love. He, and his reader of course with him, sympathises involuntarily with the fair heroine he limns so tenderly, and is far more interested in her fortunes than in those of the Duke and Duchess of Omnium. It must be confessed, indeed, that Mr. Trollope is not a Disraeli in the portrayal of political personages. As in a former novel, so in "The Prime Minister," he has attempted to draw for us the counterfeit presentments of certain living statesmen, with a glimpse of Ministerial life as background; but our author is clearly not so much at home with his subject as he is in the delineation of the Tin Tax Office, or in the quiet narration of the Johnny-Eames-and-Lily-Dale-like episodes in the generally tranquil lives of what is termed the "upper middle class." We turn with relief from the ultra-sensitive Premier, the Duke of Omnium, and even from the vain manoeuvres of the Duchess to be a Prime Minister of Society, and from our old friend Phineas Finn, to the chapters wherein one of those adventurers who spring up like mushrooms manages, through a club acquaintance with one Everett Wharton, to gain an introduction into the family of an honest barrister, Mr. Wharton, succeeds in winning the affections of the daughter of the house, Emily Wharton, and marries her in spite of the strenuous opposition of her relations, to the grievous disappointment of Arthur Fletcher, who had loved her from boyhood. The cold, calculating nature of Ferdinand Lopez, the polished adventurer whose vocation is that of—well, "convey the wise it call"—and the confiding, trustful character of the young girl he wins as wife, are admirably delineated. True to life, too, is old Mr. Wharton, whose fondest hopes are crushed by his daughter's marriage with Ferdinand Lopez. The financier duns his father-in-law for money even during the honeymoon; his schemes in the City bring ruin to himself and a vulgar partner; his candidature for a seat in Parliament enables him to tide over his difficulties for a time by obtaining money under false pretences from the Duke of Omnium and Mr. Wharton; but his evil course is eventually brought to a violent end. The suicide which closes the career of Ferdinand Lopez occurs at the end of the sixth part of "The Prime Minister," and there the novel might have been opportunely wound up with the promise of future happiness to Emily Lopez and Arthur Fletcher, as some recompense for their long-suffering; but the story drags its slow length along through three hundred and forty-seven more pages, so that the reader who cares to skim the last two superfluous parts reaches "The End" with a sigh of relief.

Quitting the not very savoury theme of *Kate Randall's Bargain*—a loveless marriage for money, with a host of consequent troubles—Mrs. Eiloart gives us one of her freshest and brightest stories in the novel which has succeeded the tale of how Kate Randall wrecked her own life. The three volumes which relate the early history of *Jacob Ebsleigh, M.P.* (Samuel Tinsley), and of a circle of personages far more acceptable as acquaintances than the hon. member and his scheming wife, will be found readable throughout. Mrs. Eiloart does not abate a jot of her naturalness and ease of style. Her characters appear to be sketched with a facile hand. At any rate, the many figures that crowd her picture of modern society stand before one as real beings of flesh and blood, having nothing in common with the conventional dummies of some hackneyed writers that could be named. Jacob Ebsleigh himself is probably an imaginary M.P. Working-man M.P. though he is supposed to be, he bears no likeness whatever to either of the actual working-men members who are a credit to the House in which they have the honour to sit. Jacob Ebsleigh is a person to whom the cant epithet of the hour, "cad," might not inaptly be applied. When first presented to us at Arkleigh he is attending, as reporter for the local paper, a supper given to the poor children of the town by a philanthropic German Professor and a band of kindred souls, notably Bernard Rushworth. Scion of a good family, Bernard Rushworth lives a self-sacrificing life, and devotes himself to the task of making the lot of the poor less hard to bear; whilst Jacob Ebsleigh, on the other hand, is merely a self-seeker, a glib utterer of Radical sentiments to win the favour of the people. Pursuing their opposite paths, Jacob Ebsleigh marries an ambitious girl, who spurs her lord and master on to climb and climb until he is chosen M.P. for Arkleigh, on the working-man "platform;" but Bernard Rushworth, though refused by a wilful beauty of a cousin, Blanche Talwynne, never flags in his benevolent work, entering, on the contrary, into the crusade against poverty at the east end of London with fresh ardour, having a sympathetic co-worker in the Rev. Ralph Oswald. When the wayward, fascinating Blanche Talwynne comes to town, and, belle of the season, finds a friend in Adelaide Glynnne, the West-End and the East-End are united by a new tie. Bernard Rushworth gains a warm-hearted helper in Adelaide Glynnne, who grows to love him whilst she is secretly loved herself by the Rev. Ralph Oswald. Space cannot be spared to do justice to Mrs. Eiloart's Gainsborough-like portrait of Lady Elizabeth Talwynne, who preserves her beauty and her class prejudices also to a ripe old age; or to recount how Jacob Ebsleigh ultimately falls from his seat in Parliament as suddenly as he mounted to it; or to tell how Blanche Talwynne's marriage with Viscount Erle is prevented and Bernard Rushworth and she are eventually made happy; but it may be pointed out that this entertaining novel is blemished here and there by a few disparaging allusions to one whose behaviour under the one great sorrow of her life ought not to be the subject of criticism in a story from the pen of an English novelist.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Committee was appointed, yesterday week, to inquire into the prevalence of habits of intemperance and the manner in which those habits have been affected by recent legislation and other causes. The Slave Trade Bill was read the second time, Lord Northbrook observing that the native States of India were ready to aid the Government of that country in suppressing the iniquitous traffic. The Prevention of Crimes Act Amendment and other bills were read the third time, and the Royal Assent was given by commission to several bills.

The Earl of Derby stated, on Monday, in answer to the Earl of Camperdown, that General Tchernayeff, having resigned his commission in the Russian army, had accepted a command under Prince Milan of Serbia, but that he was unable to say whether other Russian officers had followed the same course. A debate ensued, on the motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley for the papers relating to the Malay question, in which the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Lawrence, and Lord Blachford took part, but eventually the motion was withdrawn. Replying to a question by Earl Granville on the Eastern Question, the Earl of Derby made a statement with regard to the production of papers similar to that of Mr. Disraeli at an earlier hour in the Commons. He also informed Earl Delawarr that the correspondence on the subject of the late outrages at Salonica would be included. The Wildfowl Preservation Bill was read the second time, and the Slave Trade Bill was passed through Committee.

The Union of Benefices Bill was passed through Committee on Tuesday, the Slave Trade Bill was read the third time, and other measures were advanced a stage.

The second reading of the Commons Bill was the chief subject of consideration in their Lordships' House on Thursday. After some discussion, the measure passed without opposition through that crucial stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, Mr. Butt moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the nature, the extent, and the grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of that country. Mr. P. J. Smyth had placed on the paper an amendment (which the forms of the House would not allow him to move) declaring that Home Rule, as understood by a large proportion of the Irish people, is the restoration of the Parliament of Ireland with the legislative powers and prerogatives declared, by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, to have been "established and ascertained for ever" by the international settlement of 1782. On this thesis the hon. member based a speech of great force and eloquence. Mr. Butt had argued the case on the ground of grievances; Mr. Smyth desired to treat it on the higher ground of right. Grievances, he said, might be redressed or might shift with the changing circumstances of years; but right was an abiding principle. It was the right conceded to the Irish people in 1782 that they claimed, and it was in that form the question should be submitted to Parliament, or not at all. As for Home Rule, it is, according to Mr. Smyth, the Shibboleth of a party, not the rallying cry of a nation. The hon. member resumed his seat amid general cheering. The debate was continued by Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Kavanagh, Captain Nolan, Mr. Kirk, Sir E. Wilmot, Mr. Jacob Bright (who supported the motion), Mr. R. Power, Mr. Mulholland, and Sir M. Hicks Beach, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the motion, the latter observing that there were some questions which could not be referred to a Select Committee, and this was one of them. After a few words from Mr. O'Sullivan, the House divided and the resolution was negatived by 291 against 61.

A new writ was, on Monday, ordered for the county of Leitrim, vacant by the elevation of Major Ormsby Gore to the House of Peers. In reply to the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Disraeli stated that information reached her Majesty's Government on Sunday afternoon to the effect that the Servians had crossed the Turkish frontier with a number of guns, and, moreover, that one of the English Consuls had heard that the Prince of Montenegro has himself declared war against the Porte. Her Majesty's Government had not, however, received any information directly from the seat of war. Mr. Jenkins thought that further information respecting Turkish affairs should have been given by the Premier, but Mr. Disraeli considered it better to reserve discussion until copies of the papers were in the hands of members. Mr. John Bright coincided with the hon. member for Dundee. A discussion ensued. The adjourned debate on the Prisons Bill occupied the rest of the sitting, the second reading being carried by 295 to 96.

At the morning sitting, on Tuesday, Mr. Disraeli stated that he could not at present name the day when he would be able to lay upon the table the papers he had promised to produce in reference to the Eastern Question. The House went into Committee on the Public Works Loans Bill, the object of which is to enable the Treasury to place funds at the command of the Public Works Loans Commissioners to meet the demands made upon them by the local authorities with respect to public works which are to be carried out within the current financial year. Mr. Selater-Booth, in a long statement, showed the indebtedness of local authorities, how their expenditure had diminished within the last few years, and what the prospects were for the future. Mr. Fawcett moved—"That, in the opinion of the House, an unduly large proportion of the charge involved in the payment of the interest and capital of the loans which are raised by local authorities falls upon the occupiers, as distinguished from the owners, of land, houses, and other rateable property." After a debate the motion was withdrawn, and the bill was passed through Committee. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was next considered, and the debate adjourned till the morning sitting on Friday. At the evening sitting Mr. Tennant was proceeding to call attention to the report of the Commission upon the Working of the Factory and Workshop Acts when the House was counted out, only twenty-six members being present.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Orphan and Deserted Children (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to extend the age up to which boards of guardians might board out children from ten years to thirteen. After some debate, Sir M. Hicks-Beach assented to the principle of the bill, while he indicated the necessity of introducing regulations guarding against the misapplication of the system. The bill was accordingly read the second time. Mr. Cowper-Temple then moved the second reading of the Medical Act Amendment (Foreign Universities) Bill, which proposed that medical degrees obtained by women in foreign Universities should be acknowledged in England. Mr. Wheelhouse moved the rejection of the bill, but found little support, save from Dr. Ward. The debate showed a general desire to remove from women the restrictions and disadvantages under which they labour in their efforts to gain medical practice. Acknowledging this state of things, Lord Sardon, whilst objecting to the principle of Mr. Cowper-

Temple's bill, as introducing the recognition of foreign degrees, said the Government were prepared to adopt Mr. Russell Gurney's bill on the same subject. He was not, however, able to promise that the bill would be taken up this Session; a tempering of the concession which called up Mr. Bright, who pointed out how easy it would be to pass the bill, seeing that the House had arrived at a common view on the subject. Eventually both the amendment and the bill were withdrawn, Mr. Cowper-Temple expressing himself well satisfied with the course of the discussion. The Increase of the Episcopate Bill was disposed of by moving the previous question.

Sir W. Harcourt, on Thursday, gave notice that, on an early day, he would call attention to the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States on the subject of the Extradition Treaty, and move a resolution in favour of the amendment of the law of extradition, so as to provide more effectually for the execution of justice. Mr. Egerton, replying to Major O'Gorman, stated that the Admiralty had no vessel available to be used as a training-ship on the coast of Ireland. Irish boys were, however, received in English training-ships. The Cambridge University Bill occupied the attention of the House for the greater portion of the night.

THE CHURCH.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of All Saints, which has been completed, at a cost of about £10,000, in Aden-grove, Stoke Newington.

At a meeting held at Lambeth Palace resolutions have been passed declaring the desirability of founding territorial bishoprics at Lahore and Rangoon, the former as a memorial to Bishop Milman.

The Bishop of Peterborough presided at the Leicestershire Church Extension Society's annual meeting, on Tuesday, and afterwards attended the laying of the foundation-stone of St. Leonard's church, which is to be erected at a cost of £6000.

The Rev. James Moorhouse, D.D., of St. James's, Paddington, has been presented by his congregation with a purse of £900 and a pair of silver branch candlesticks with centrepiece, on his appointment to the bishopric of Melbourne.

The Duchess of Teck, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stone of the new vicarage of St. Michael and All Angels, Ladbroke-grove-road, Notting-hill, and distributed prizes to the successful competitors in the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show, which was held close by, in the grounds of the Kensington Park Cricket Club. Her Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Duke of Teck, was presented with an address, which was read by the Rev. G. R. Gray, Vicar of the parish.

For the last eleven months the parish church of Broxted, in Essex, has been undergoing restoration. At the west end has been erected a substantial belfry, with which exception the architect has studiously followed the main lines of the old building. The expense of restoring the chancel has been defrayed by Mr. Richard Benyon, of Englefield House, Berks, and the remainder by the parishioners themselves. The energy and liberality displayed by the Vicar, the Rev. Denys N. Yonge, upon whom the work has mainly devolved, were well seconded by the efforts of his neighbours. Wednesday week was chosen for the reopening. In the afternoon the Rev. D. N. Yonge entertained a large party of friends at luncheon in the vicarage garden, and subsequently more than 250 poor people.

The choir of Exeter Cathedral, which has been restored at a cost of about £40,000, was reopened on Thursday week, the Bishop and Dean preaching at the respective services. Some idea of the nature of the work just carried out may be gathered from the fact that nearly one hundred tons of marble have been used in the restoration of the pillars, which are clusters of shafts, and were found to be much decayed. They are now semi-polished. The removal of whitewash and dirt brought to light some of the original decorations in many parts, and the original designs and paintings have, as far as possible, been restored. A thousand pounds has been expended in restoring the Bishop's throne, a magnificent specimen of oak carving. For the repair of the sedilia 1300 pieces of stone had to be inserted. The reredos, about which there has been so much contention, and which has cost £2000, has been raised, and now shows more prominently. The Lady Chapel has also undergone restoration. The organ has been almost entirely renewed, the pipes having been recast. There are 3000 of them altogether. The restoration of the nave is now to be taken in hand, and it is estimated that it will cost £10,000.

An interesting experiment has been tried at Crowcombe, near Taunton. An invitation was given to all the young people at any time connected with the school there to compete for prizes for the most tasteful and complete assortment of wild flowers—no garden flower to be used, and not less than a specimen of twenty flowers to be admitted. The result was a wonderful amount of emulation and research. More than seventy children sent in specimens of the result of their wanderings, some containing forty or fifty blooms, all differing. One of the best specimens exhibited was that of a grandson in a family of four generations—great-grandfather, grandfather, father, and his children, all being present. Prizes of 2s. 6d. 2s., and 1s. 6d. were awarded in money and books. Singing by the children, with pianoforte accompaniments, by some of the visitors, the strains of the drum-and-fife band at the entrance, and a spelling trial by some score of candidates filled up the time till the village brass band marched, with the children wearing rosettes, to the beautiful grounds of Mrs. Young, who had invited them and their mothers and friends to tea on her lawn.

Christ Church, Westminster-road, which has been built by Mr. Newman Hall's congregation at Surrey Chapel, at a cost of about £60,000, was opened on Tuesday. Mr. Newman Hall stated in his sermon that at the Sunday morning and evening services the Book of Common Prayer would, as hitherto, be followed, "with a few small yet very significant deviations for the purpose of avoiding whatever might bear a Ritualistic interpretation," and that there would also be many services in which the form of prayer would be left to the free utterance of those who officiated. Mr. Hall stated that during the month the opening services would be conducted according to the Congregational, the Wesleyan, and the Presbyterian forms, when ministers of those respective denominations would preach. After the sermon, Mr. Hall, accompanied by several of the ministers present (who all wore surplices) and a portion of the congregation, went to the room at the base of the Lincoln Tower, where the ceremony of naming the tower was performed by Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, and an address was delivered by Dr. Joseph Thomson, late of New York. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., afterwards presided at a luncheon in Hawkstone Hall, adjoining the church, where the Rev. Dr. Moffat, Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. H. Richard, M.P., and others spoke. In the afternoon and evening sermons were preached by the Rev. W. H. Aitken, M.A., and the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D.

The Extra Supplement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On Tuesday last, being the historic Fourth of July, the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence was celebrated at Philadelphia, at New York, at Boston, and in other cities of the Union, with processions, orations, and hymns recited or chanted, and with other tokens of public festivity. Our Special Artists at Philadelphia will furnish, in due time, sufficient illustrations of the grand "Centennial" proceedings, which command our sympathy and approval for the sake of many ties of friendship between the kindred English nations on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. We have observed with much satisfaction, on this side, the entire absence of any remaining soreness of feeling which might have been left by the recollection of a lost dominion there; and we can assure the people of that great country that the sentiment now prevailing here is one of sincere goodwill towards them. The portrait of a very great and good man, whose name is mentioned with reverence all over the civilised world, has been engraved for our Extra Supplement this week. George Washington, the hero of the American Revolution and War of Independence, the founder and first President of the United States Federal Republic, was born in 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was brought up to the profession of land-surveyor, and obtained some public employment of that kind from the colonial government of his native province. Hostilities, which broke out in 1754, between the French and English dominions in North America, occasioned him to enter upon a military career, first as adjutant, but soon as commander, of the Virginia militia regiment. He served in the disastrous expedition of General Braddock, and distinguished himself by his conduct at the battle of Monongahela. When peace was restored he gave up his commission, attended to his private affairs, married, in 1759, and led the life of an unambitious country gentleman. But in the long dispute, protracted during fifteen years, between the British American colonies and the Government of George III., with reference to the power of taxation and other matters of constitutional right, Washington took an active part, as a member of the Virginia House of Representatives. He was therefore chosen, in 1774, a member of the Congress of Delegates from all the thirteen colonies; and when the War of Independence began, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of their army, opposed successively to General Gage, Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the Royal forces in America. In the task of organising and providing for the new army, as well as in the conduct of its campaigns, Washington's abilities were signally displayed. His first active operation was that of fortifying the Dorchester heights, near Boston, in 1776, which compelled the British General to evacuate that city and the British squadron to leave its harbour. The next campaign of Washington's army was attended with severe checks and reverses, in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; but he held his ground, despite the most formidable difficulties, until the American cause was strengthened by an alliance with France. The British Generals were forced to abandon Philadelphia in 1778, and in several instances were reduced to the necessity of surrendering, with the troops under their command; New York was given up in 1783, soon after which the King's Government agreed to make peace, and to recognise the independence of the United States. General Washington received from his grateful countrymen the warmest expressions of their esteem, and, when they had settled the form of national Government to be adopted, he was elected President of the Republic, from 1789 to 1793, and then for a second term of four years to 1797. He died about the end of 1799, leaving no children; but he will ever be regarded as "the Father of his Country." In some of the best qualities of mind and character he seems to us not unlike John Hampden, who might, but for his untimely death at the beginning of the English Civil War, have performed as great services in the work of establishing political freedom. A purer example of public virtue is scarcely to be found in ancient or modern history than George Washington; his integrity, fidelity, modesty, justice, and diligence were equal to his courage, both civil and soldierly, and his conduct was perfectly unselfish. We have great pleasure in claiming him as a type of the true Englishman, and we esteem his character none the less for the circumstances that unhappily made it his duty to overthrow the British Government in that country. The portrait which we now present is the one painted by Gilbert Stuart, preserved at the Boston Athenæum. In the July number of *Scribner's Monthly* is an article written by Miss Jane Stuart, daughter of the painter, which gives much curious information about the different portraits of Washington, with some interesting anecdotes of his life and personal habits.

THE BRUSSELS HUMANE EXHIBITION.

An International Exhibition of apparatus and models of schemes for the saving of life and health was opened at Brussels, last week, by his Majesty the King of the Belgians. Its aim is that of bringing together a variety of objects in a special department of human activity, as the Maritime Exhibition did in Paris, and as our own Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus has this year accomplished with signal success at South Kensington. The exhibition is set out in a series of galleries, which have been erected in a plain and simple style, suitable to the utilitarian purposes of their contents, among the trees and grass-banks of the park, in the city of Brussels, between the House of Representatives and the King's Palace.

The scheme of the exhibition recognises ten classes: the saving of life from fire comes first. In this class the construction of buildings and ships, powder-magazines and petroleum-stores, the preparation of timber and materials to resist fire, and the manufacture of lightning-conductors, are exemplified by models and working drawings. These are explained in the catalogue and by lectures delivered orally during the exhibition.

The second class contains apparatus and engines of all kinds, used either afloat or in the water, to diminish danger, prevent accidents, and give assistance. The lighting of coasts and sounding in rivers and seas come under this head. One of the splendid and costly group-flashing lighthouse lanterns, constructed by Messrs. Chance, is deposited at Brussels during the Exhibition. The Royal National Life-Boat Institution contributes a fully-equipped life-boat and complete models of the arrangements which experience has taught to be the best for the protection of life upon the coast.

The third class refers to the means of preventing accidents resulting from traffic on roads, railways, and tramways. Safety harness and appliances, bits and curbs, are shown here. Automatic railway couplings, continuous brakes, lighting and ventilating apparatus for tramway and railway carriages, Saxby and Farmer's signals, means of communication between passengers, guards, and drivers and models of railway coaches, also find a place in this class.

The next class includes, under the head of "Means of Assistance in Time of War," litters, portable chairs, the application of ordinary railway rolling stock to the conveyance of the wounded, surgical apparatus, hospitals, lazarettes, and huts. The War Department has lent an important collection, comprising specimens of ordinary hospital equipment, field-hospital equipment, ambulance carriages, means for conveyance of sick and wounded on mules, and complete sets of all surgical instruments in use in the army.

The next division is headed Public Health, and embraces a great number of subjects. Among them are the drainage of damp and marshy soils, the means of avoiding and curing the pollution of rivers and streams, the paving of public ways and the materials best adapted for the purpose—granite, asphalt, and wood; public lighting and means of preventing the sub-soil from being infected by gas. To this list must be added the plans of construction, ventilation, heating, and lighting of churches, hospitals, barracks, schools, theatres, and other public buildings, and of public baths and washhouses.

In the sixth class the sanitary measures and means of saving life applied to industrial operations are grouped under sectional headings. First come models and plans for the sanitary arrangement of workshops and factories, and the ventilation and lighting of mines, with the use of safety-lamps and choke-damp indicators. The comparison between English and Belgian methods in colliery management cannot fail to be instructive. The next section in this class deals with the means of preventing accidents by machinery in motion, machines to replace labour in dangerous or unhealthy operations, lifts and cages in mines and factories, modes of guarding against the explosion of boilers and gasometers, and automatic feed apparatus and pressure controllers. Instructions and regulations for workmen, dresses necessary for particular kinds of labour, life-saving apparatus, and material for immediate aid in case of accidents in mines, quarries, and workshops, are in one of the sections.

The next class deals with domestic hygiene, ventilating arrangements, and contrivances by which economy and health are promoted in the construction of houses for the middle classes and in artisans' and labourers' dwellings. This class includes the improved cooking utensils and uses of them which the School of Cookery was established to make known. It also embraces means applicable in private houses for the physical recreation of children.

The ninth class is concerned with institutions for improving the condition of the working classes, including building societies, mutual aid societies, co-operative societies, libraries for the use of working men, evening schools, technical courses, asylums, and crèches for children. The working of all such institutions, so far as the metropolis is concerned, is illustrated by a collection of the reports and other printed documents issued by the benevolent associations of London.

The last class is devoted to the protection of life in connection with agriculture. The definition of life to be protected is not confined to human life alone. The preservation of small birds finds a place here, together with the economy of stables, cattle-sheds, swine-houses, and kennels. Sections are appropriated to houses for agricultural labourers, their furniture, clothing, utensils, and food, in winter and summer. Provision is made for the exhibition of objects bearing upon the influence of trees and plantations upon climate and health; the effect of drainage and the reclamation of marshes; the health of men employed in drainage works or upon land similar in character to the Campagna; the search and storage of water used in agriculture; and precautions against floods. The agricultural machines which have suppressed, or afforded means of suppressing, painful and unhealthy labour, such as threshing with the flail, stripping flax and hemp, and the means devised by Fison and others for protecting rural labourers from hurt by agricultural machinery, are exhibited. One of the sections is devoted to the effect of treatment upon the character and health of animals, and to the modes of transporting them by sea and land.

The Société Royale des Sauveteurs de Belgique, at the head of which are the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, has the merit of having projected this exhibition, and the extensive support which the proposal has received in foreign countries is largely due to the efforts of the acting president of the Société, General Renard, Aide-de-Camp to the King of the Belgians. At a meeting held in the Mansion House, London, on July 20, 1875, General Renard explained the objects and the general arrangement of the exhibition. A committee was formed, of which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge became respectively honorary president and vice-president. It was joined by large numbers of members of both Houses of the Legislature and of the learned societies. At a subsequent period, Lord Alfred Churchill was appointed chairman of the executive committee. The meetings were at first held at the Mansion House, afterwards at the Society of Arts. The space assigned to British exhibitors is 2000 square yards, of which about half is allotted to passages. Each exhibitor receives a diploma certifying that the honour of reception into the exhibition has been obtained. The apparatus and other articles exhibited will be submitted to an international jury, who will award the special diplomas, the gold, silver, and bronze medals. In the autumn, at the time of the Belgian September fêtes, a series of conferences will be held upon subjects connected with the exhibition.

Major Burgess was the honorary secretary of the English Committee; Mr. P. de Keyser was the representative in this country of the Central Committee; Mr. Edmund Johnson was the Commissaire-Délégué of the exhibition. The diplomatic representative of this country at Brussels, Mr. Savile Lumley, C.B., has given the warmest support to the exhibition.

One of our Illustrations shows the King and Queen of the Belgians at the opening of the Exhibition, on the 26th ult. General Renard is offering a bouquet to her Majesty the Queen. His Royal Highness the Comte de Flandres, M. Warocqué, president of the exhibition, and M. Montefiore Levi, a leading member of the council of management, bow to their Majesties and are about to present their address. The Ministers of State, the corps diplomatique, and other high official personages, are standing by, with a number of ladies.

Lord Shrewsbury presided at the annual festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, and in addressing the children he congratulated them on the successful results of the examinations which had been gone through.

At the midsummer festival and distribution of prizes at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, the proceedings, which were of an interesting character, were under the presidency of the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton, D.D.

Viscount Eslington, M.P., in presenting the prizes to the pupils on board the school-ship Conway, at Liverpool, expressed a hope that shipowners would take warning from recent mutinies respecting the instructions which they gave to captains for engaging crews in foreign ports. Such occurrences showed the absolute necessity for the presence of well-trained officers on board our ships. The Queen's Medal was awarded to George Rochfort Cox.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PRESENTS.

Our Illustrations of the Prince of Wales's presents this week are all taken from the central cases in the India Museum, Room No. VI., in which the arms belonging to his Royal Highness have been arranged. The sword-blades of India have been famous throughout the East from the earliest times. Colonel Yule, in his note on Ondanique (Marco Polo, B. I., ch. xvii. and xxi.), which he identifies with Hundwani, or Indian steel, states that Indian steel was imported into Persia until quite recent times, and that Indian iron is mentioned in the *Paiplus*, among the imports into Abyssinia. Ctesias (Photius) mentions Indian blades, and Salmastius, quoted by Colonel Yule, gives the title of a Greek treatise on the method of tempering Indian blades. The celebrated blades of Damascus were of Indian steel, and probably in part of Indian manufacture also. The finest blade in the Prince's collection, according to Colonel Macdonnell, who is one of the highest authorities on Indian armoury, is No. 1208. Of course, the temper of a blade cannot be represented in a wood engraving, and our Artist has selected for illustrations only such specimens of swords and shields and guns and spears as are remarkable for their beauty or strangeness of form, or for their chasteness or gorgeousness of decoration. The most interesting weapons in the whole collection are the Sword and Dagger of Sivajee, Nos. 20 and 21 of our Illustration. The rise of the Mahratta Power was almost coeval with our own appearance in India. The Mogul Emperors of Delhi were in the habit of taking the Hindoo princes and chiefs into high employ, and amongst the Mahratta families in their service were the Bouslas, whose tutelary diety was the goddess Bhowanee of Tooljapoor. It was of this family that Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire, was born, at Sewnere, near Juner, about twenty miles south-west of Poona, in the very heart of the Mawuls or valleys which lie on the eastern side of the Western Ghâts, between Poona and Sattara. The hilly land between the Western Ghâts and the sea is called the Concan. This is the cradle of the Mahratta power, and it was with the hardy Mawulees, a people of these highland valleys, that Sivajee laid the foundation of that Mahratta dominion which at one time extended almost throughout the Deccan. The Mahratta country, indeed, in its widest extent almost corresponds with the area of the Chalukyan style of architecture in India, as defined by Mr. Fergusson in the recent edition of his "Indian Architecture." It is the country watered by the Nerbudda, Taptee, Godavery, Bima, and Kistna. There is really no authentic ancient history of Southern India, but to the Hindoos Sivajee was not so much the overthrower of Mohammedan dominion in South-Western India, and the founder of the Mahratta power, as the restorer of the half-legendary Hindoo State of Salivahana; and hence the great power of his name over every true Hindoo mind. As the British power grew in India it was at last brought face to face with the Mahratta Confederacy, and between 1774 and 1818 we had to wage four wars against them, signalled by the great battles of Panipat, Assaye, and Kirkee, in which last their power was finally overthrown, although it was not until 1819 that their last fortress was taken. It was their fortresses amongst the spurs of the western ghâts which were their strength, and every one of them has its legend, keeping alive the spirit of nationality and patriotism among the hardy Mawulees. Sivajee (called by Aurungzebe "a mountain rat") seized Tornea at the age of nineteen, and with the spoils built Raighur, where he was subsequently enthroned, and where he died. After building Raighur he took Singhur and Poorandhur, and it was from the Concan Hill Fort of Pertabghur, opposite Mahableshwar, that he issued, after receiving his mother's blessing and offering his vows to Bhowanee, to perpetrate, by an act of the most detestable treachery, the assassination of the Peejapoor General, Afzul Khan. He enticed him to a parley into a secret turning in the road down the hill-side, and there, in pretending to embrace him, ripped his bowels open with the wagnak (tiger-claw) concealed in his right hand, and completed the murder with a plunge of the dagger (bichwa or scorpion) held in his left. He is the great national hero of the Mahratta Hindoos, and his descendants are held in the highest reverence throughout the Deccan. Every relic of his—his swords and daggers and seal—have been sacredly preserved at Sattara and Kolapoor. His celebrated sword Bhowanee is worshipped at Sattara, as recently described by Mr. Grant-Duff in his "Notes of an Indian Journey." The sword in the Prince's collection is not this deified weapon, but the one which has always been kept—since Sivajee's death, in 1680—at Kolapoor by the younger Bouslas. Its gift to the Prince is of the highest political importance, for it signifies that the deepest dynastic and national aspirations in India are gradually yielding to the beneficent influences of British rule. Nowhere in India do they exist so strongly as in the Mahratta country; which we may happily some day find as loyal to us as it has hitherto been to the memory of Sivajee, and as the Highlanders of Scotland have become to the House of Hanover.

No. 9 is a matchlock, remarkable for the beauty of the ivory carving, representing the sports of wild animals on its stock; and No. 14 for the superb damascening of its barrel. No. 16 is a suit of mail composed of the scales of the Indian armadillo, or manis (Pangolin). None of the other objects require any special notice.

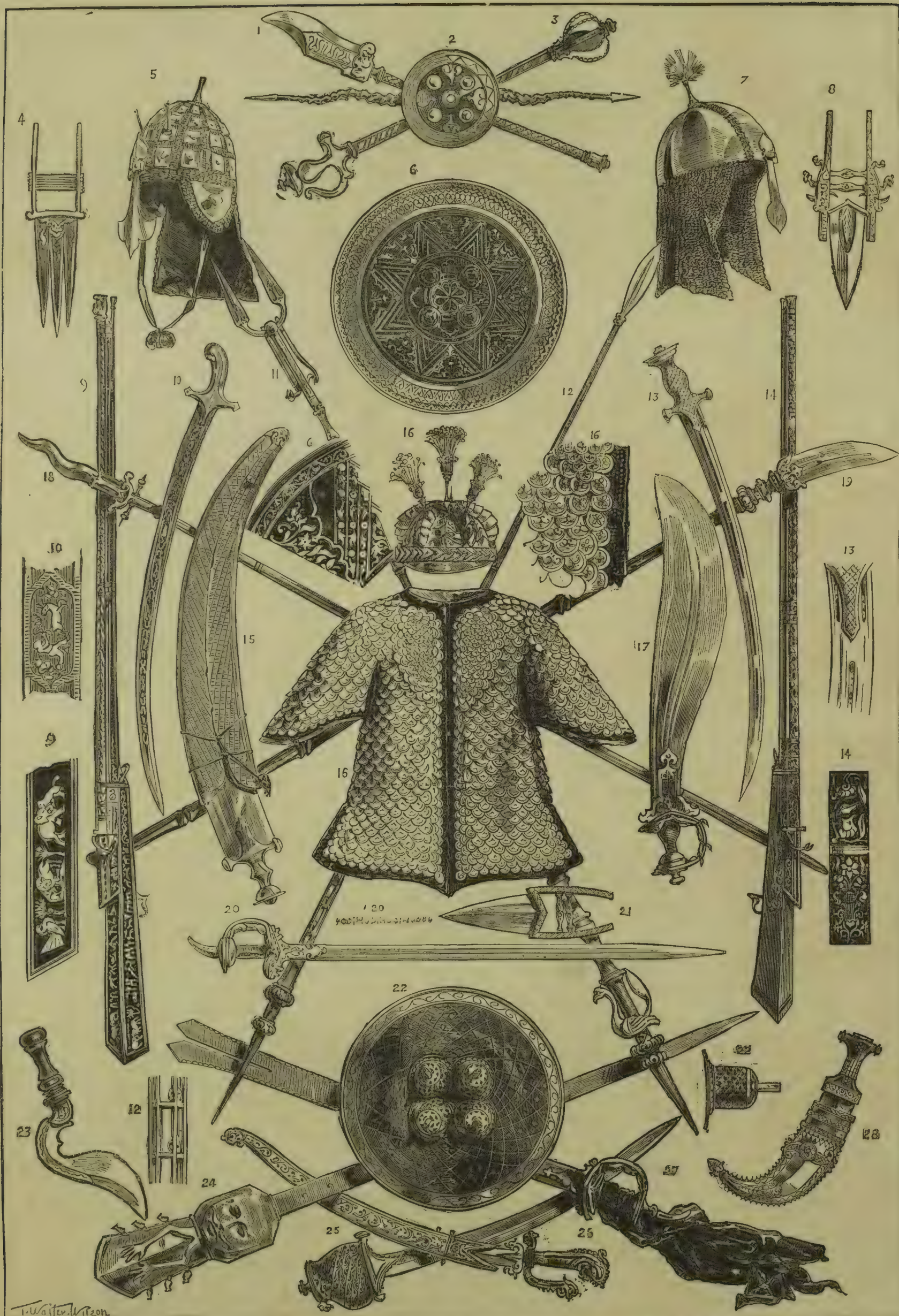
LIST OF WEAPONS ILLUSTRATED.

1, 2, 3. Group of shield, battleaxe, and mace. 4. Three-bladed dagger. 5. Helmet. 6. Damascened shield. 7. Helmet. 8. Dagger, with side pistols. 9. Matchlock, ivory carved stock. 10. Sword, scupltured blade. 11. Double-mounted bamboo spear. 12. Spear, with open shaft containing bells. 13. Sword, the blade of which contains pearls. 14. Matchlock, with richly-damascened barrel. 15. Sword of Rajah of Durghan, 1707. 16. Suit of mail, of manis (Pangolin) scales. 17. Sword. 18. Cingalese spear. 19. Hog spear. 20. Sword of Sivajee. 21. Dagger of Sivajee. 22. Shield, with bosses formed of pocket pistols. 23. Curved knife, Southern India. 24. Gauntlet-hilted sword. 25. Basket-hilted sword. 26. Cingalese sword. 27. Double-pointed sword. 28. Dagger, Western India.

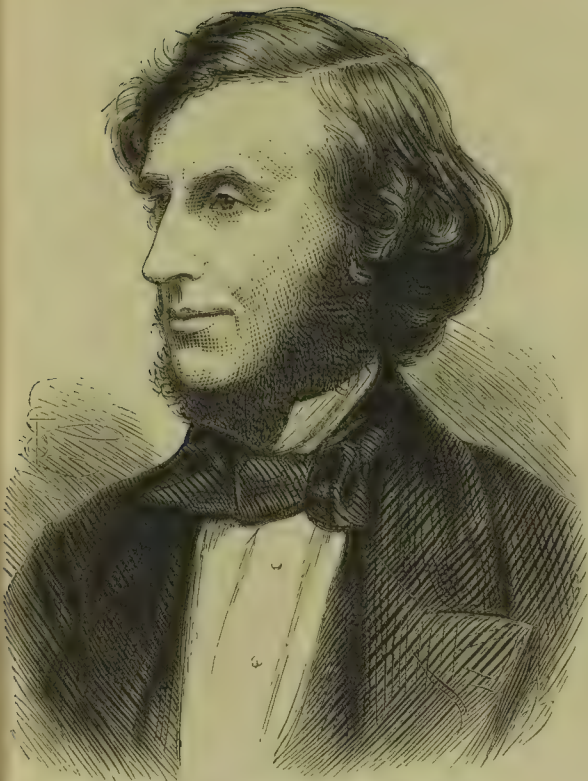
The Empress Skating Rink, opened recently by the Mayor of Margate, is the latest addition to the places of recreation in this popular watering-place.

Mr. W. Atkinson, of Manchester, having offered to provide a free library and fine-art gallery for Southport, on condition that it does not cost more than £8000, the offer was accepted by the Town Council on Tuesday night.

The Durham miners held their annual fête on the Durham racecourse on Monday, when nearly 32,000 pitmen assembled. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., addressed the men, urging arbitration in all matters in dispute. The weather was favourable, and everything passed off quietly. Saltire Mills were reopened on Monday, after a strike and lock-out lasting a week. Nearly all the workpeople have returned to their employment at a reduction of 10 per cent in wages.



1. Battle-axe. 2. Maddu, Southern India. 3. Maer, Mahratta. 4. Three-bladed Kattar. 5. Helmet, North-West Provinces. 6. Damascened Shield. 7. Helmet, Central India. 8. Kattar, with pistols, North-West Provinces. 9. Bundook or Matchlock, Central India. 10. Sword with embossed blade, Baroda. 11. Double-pointed Spear, with pistol, N.W. Provinces. 12. Spear, Central India. 13. Sword, Punjab. 14. Bundook or Matchlock, Central India. 15. Tegah or first Rajah of Derghan. 16. Armour-scales of the Pangolin, or Armadillo. 17. Sword, Southern India. 18. Spear, Cinghalese. 19. Boar-spear, Southern India. 20. Sword of Siwaji. 21. Kattar of Siwaji. 22. Shield with pistol-bosses, N.W. Provinces. 23. Knife, Southern India. 24. Gauntlet-hilted Sword, Patna. 25. Tulwar with basket hilt. 26. Sword, Cinghalese. 27. Khatha, North-West Provinces. 28. Dagger.



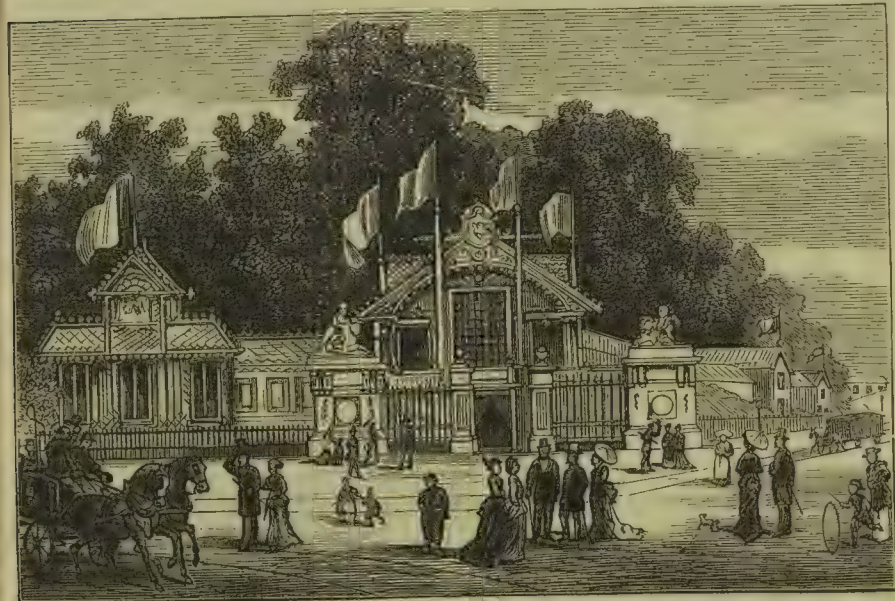
THE LATE MR. NOLLE, SCULPTOR.



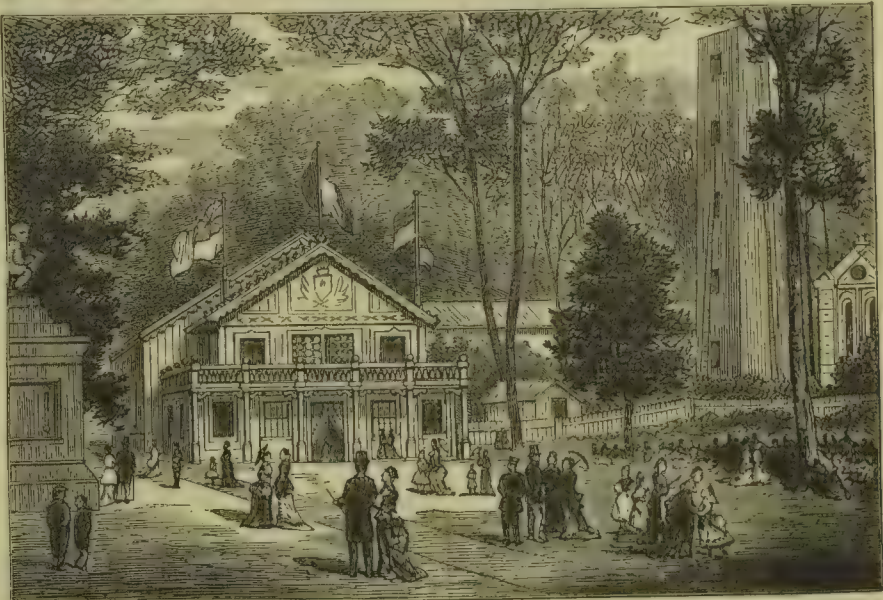
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SCIENTIFIC CONDUCTOR OF THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION.



PÈRE HYACINTHE.



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THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.



OPENING OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION OF APPLIANCES FOR SAVING LIFE AND HEALTH.

THE LATE MR. NOBLE.

The death of Mr. Matthew Noble, the sculptor, was announced in our last, and a brief notice of his professional and artistic career was at the same time given. He was about sixty-eight years of age, and was a native of Yorkshire, born in the neighbourhood of Scarborough. His principal works have been shown in the Illustrations published by this Journal, and their merits of design and execution have been fully acknowledged. The portrait we now engrave is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins.

SIR C. WYVILLE THOMSON.

Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle one day last week, personally conferred the honour of knighthood on Professor Charles Wyville Thomson, of the University of Edinburgh, for his late services as director of the civilian and scientific staff on board H.M.S. Challenger, in the exploring expedition which has traversed the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. We have described the plans and methods of that expedition, and its successful conduct, upon more than one recent occasion. Professor Wyville Thomson had already gained a high reputation as an investigator of physical science, and is undoubtedly worthy of the distinction now bestowed upon him. The portrait engraved is from a photograph taken by Messrs. E. Garraud and Co., at Valparaiso, when the Challenger visited that port.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The course of lectures on "The Prospects of Christendom," delivered by this well-known French Church Reformer, was concluded at St. James's Hall last week. Among his audience at the last lecture were the Bishop of London, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Childers, M.P., Lord Enfield, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Professor Plumptre, Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Freemantle, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Mr. Grant-Duff, the Rev. Stanley Leathes, and the Dean of Westminster. Mr. Gladstone was in the chair, and had to say, on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that, but for a pressing and special official engagement, his Grace would have been present on that occasion.

Father Hyacinthe then came forward. He said he was about to speak of the reform of the Catholic Church in two points of view—dogma and discipline. In respect to dogma, he held that the doctrines of the Roman Church, dating from the separation between East and West, were some of them to be maintained, but not as authoritative. The others were to be rejected altogether. He did not, indeed, hold the possibility of the existence of the Catholic Church without dogmas. The dogma produced in the early times was that of the unity of the Church and the unity of baptism. This, in the formulas of the Council of Trent, and in the teaching of Jesuit theologians based upon those formulas, was thus developed:—Every Protestant is by baptism a subject of the Pope. By another Tridentine doctrine, no marriage could be valid unless it be celebrated in the presence of a Roman Catholic priest. This applied at once to France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. It did not as yet apply to England; but at any moment, if the Pope or his advisers should resolve on the publication in this country of the Decrees of Trent—from that moment, in the eyes of every adherent of the Roman Catholic Church, marriages not sanctioned by the presence of a Roman Catholic priest would be null and void. We might be quite sure that marriages contracted by the law of God and the law of the land are valid in spite of the Pope. But the example cited showed the practical effect of this false development of dogma. He then turned to the question of discipline, confining himself to two points—confession for the laity and celibacy for the clergy. He also held it a fact that celibacy for peculiar occasions and for certain persons was recognised in the New Testament. But a celibacy enforced upon a whole order like the clergy was full of danger and contrary to the Gospel. The vast importance of maintaining the liberty of the clergy to marry was that it enabled them to be citizens of the state and members of families. He had hitherto spoken of such a reform of the Catholic Church, with regard to the laity and the clergy, as would make the laity independent of the clergy and the clergy independent of the Bishops. He briefly touched upon other reforms which followed from these—especially the liberty of the Church in its widest sense—i.e., of the whole Christian people to choose their own Bishops and their own pastors. This was the undoubted practice of the early Church, and was unquestionably the best safeguard against the tyranny of the clergy, the worst of all tyrannies, and also against the tyranny of the State. The Church was not the Bishops nor the clergy, but the whole Christian people. The reform of the Liturgy meant the liberty of God to speak freely to His people.

The above report of Father Hyacinthe's lecture does not require any comment on our part. We give his portrait, from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company. The Rev. Charles Loysen, born in 1827, was formerly a monk of the Carmelite order, under the name of "Father Hyacinthe," which is still given to him by popular usage, though he has ceased to belong to that religious society. He has married an English lady, so

that his personal example is in agreement with his public protest against the Romish ecclesiastical system, of which he used to be an ordained minister in France.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The meeting of Lowlander and Springfield in the Stockbridge Cup was quite the event of last week, and excited the greatest interest. The old horse was asked to concede 20 lb.; but though this did not appear an unreasonable amount of weight, Springfield's performances at Ascot had created such an impression that he was made favourite. The odds on him proved fully justified, as though T. Osborne had once to call upon him, yet he won with great ease at the finish, and it was generally considered that Lowlander did not care to struggle when he was fairly collared. On the Friday the Troy Stakes fell to Covenanter, a very nice son of Blair Athol and Alcestis, who is by no means fit at present; and Kaleidoscope stayed far better than was anticipated in the Seventeenth Biennial. The rich Hurstbourne Stakes brought out a capital field of eight, of whom Chevron was made favourite; but he was caught and beaten within a few strides of home by Palm Flower, who has yet to find a conqueror. Such good performers as Warren Hastings, Blue Riband, and Placida were behind the pair.

The Newmarket July, the pleasantest of all the meetings held at the head-quarters of the turf, began on Tuesday last, when the attendance was unprecedentedly large, and a great number of ladies were present. The racing was unusually good, the fields being far larger than we are accustomed to see at Newmarket. Contrary to general expectation, the match between Levant and Corydalis did not result in a forfeit; but the latter has never recovered from the effects of her accident at Chester last season, and Lord Rosebery's lady filly had matters all her own way. Seven ran for the July Stakes, a splendid finish between Warren Hastings and Lady Golightly resulting in the head victory of the latter. Covenanter was a bad third; and The Rover, a colt by Blair Athol from Crinan, with whose merits rumour had been very busy, performed no better than at Stockbridge, and had, apparently, been over-rated. On Wednesday a maiden plate introduced us to Crann Tair, a very speedy filly by Lord Lyon—White Squall, who made such a terrible example of a field of ten that she shortly afterwards opposed Springfield in the July Cup. Neither Lowlander nor Trappist cared to try conclusions with Mr. Houldsworth's colt, and, in receipt of 29 lb., Crann Tair could never make him gallop. Much regret has been expressed that Springfield is not engaged in the St. Leger; but such a flyer over short courses is scarcely likely to prove a stayer. As, however, he is now first favourite for the Goodwood Cup, it is evident that some people entertain no doubt of his stamina; and should he take part in that race the moot point will be satisfactorily set at rest.

On Wednesday morning the sale of the Dewhurst yearlings took place, the thirty-one that changed hands making the remunerative total of 11,450 gs., or an average of 367 gs. The highest price was made by a grand colt by Thormanby—Actress, who fell to Mr. Joseph Dawson's bid of 1700 gs. Two others—a colt by King o' Scots—Dulcibella (1000 gs.) and a colt by Scottish Chief—Rupea (1000 gs.)—also ran into four figures, and most of the young Lord Clifden sold very well. At the conclusion of Mr. Gee's sale, eight yearlings bred by Mr. Waring were disposed of at an average of 471 gs.—a splendid result, which was mainly due to a remarkably fine colt by King of the Forest—Penelope Plotwell, who was knocked down to the Duke of Westminster. Some miscellaneous lots were also sold, among them being the famous Formosa, whom Mr. Gee secured for the Dewhurst stud, at 2700 gs.

The cricket-match between the Gentlemen and Players, which took place at the Oval last week, having ended in a draw, additional interest was felt in their second encounter at Lord's. The amateurs won the toss and, of course, went in, and, chiefly by the aid of Mr. W. G. Grace (169), Mr. A. W. Ridley (103), and Mr. G. F. Grace (not out and 68), compiled no less than 449 runs. To this grand total the Players could only respond with 219 and 132, and thus suffered defeat in a single innings with 98 runs to spare. Daft (28 and not out, 39), Oseroff (58), and Jupp (34 and 21) were the chief scorers among the Players.

Henley Regatta, which took place on Thursday and Friday week, too late to be noticed in our last Number, will be remembered as one of the most enjoyable gatherings of the season. The weather was fine on both days. The racing was good, and the prizes were fairly divided between the leading rowing clubs. Thus the Grand Challenge Cup was won by a strong eight of the Thames Rowing Club, stroked by J. Hastie, who beat the Jesus College, Cambridge, crew (H. E. Rhodes, stroke) by a length, and Brasenose and University Colleges, Oxford, by two lengths. The paired race for the silver goblets was won by the L.R.C. pair, E. le B. Smith and F. S. Gulston, who left the Twickenham pair six lengths behind at the winning-post. Abingdon Rowing Club won the Town Cup with ridiculous ease; but their opponents, the Marlow four, had the prize, in consequence of the Abingdon boat being underweighted. F. L. Playford again won the Diamond Sculls, beating R. H. Labat easily by four lengths. The Thames Challenge Cup fell to the West London Rowing Club, who vanquished the London eight by half a length. There was a capital race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, the favourites, the Dublin Trinity College four, leading at first, but being eventually beaten by

both University College, Oxford, and Brasenose College, Oxford. Two Cambridge crews, Jesus College and Caius College, contended for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, which the Jesus men won by three quarters of a length. The Stewards' Challenge Cup fell to the L.R.C., who worsted the Thames Rowing Club by half a dozen lengths. Finally, the Wyford Challenge Cup was won by the West London four, the London crew being a length and a quarter behind, and the Thames crew being last.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, payments amounting to £3900 were ordered to be made on some of the 254 life-boat stations of the institution, including rewards to the crews of life-boats and shore-boats for recent services. Amongst the contributions lately received were £100, anonymously, through Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; £50 from Miss Gainsford, and £12 15s. collected on board the Cape mail-steamer African, Captain Coathope, after sermons by the Rev. E. B. Prince, of Cape Town. The late W. J. Rideout, Esq., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, has left the institution a legacy of £1000; the late George Irlam, Esq., of North-row, Park-lane, £1000; the late Miss M. A. Birtwhistle, of Cheltenham, £1000; the late Mrs. Anne Taylor, of Bolton, £50; the late Miss Margaret Johnstone, of Chichester, £50; and the late Mr. Thomas Crackles, of Hull, £19 19s. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Broughty Ferry (Dundee) and Campbeltown, N.B. The former boat, which is named the English Mechanic, was launched with much ceremony at its station, in the presence of a large number of spectators, under the superintendence of Admiral Robertson, assistant-inspector of life-boats. While the life-boat was out intelligence was received that a vessel was in distress near the sandbanks at the mouth of the Tay. At once the boat proceeded there, and was enabled to assist the schooner Brothers, of Sunderland, to a place of safety, thus auspiciously inaugurating her career. The Campbeltown new life-boat, named the Princess Louise, is to be publicly named and launched at its station next week. A new life-boat station was ordered to be formed at Dartmouth, the legacy of the late Mr. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., being appropriated to that purpose, the boat being named after him. Reports were read from the three inspectors of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coast.

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2 Gravy Spoons	..	10	7 4	.. 3 13 4
1 Soup Ladle	..	10	7 4	.. 3 13 4
4 Sauce Dishes	..	10	7 10	.. 3 18 4
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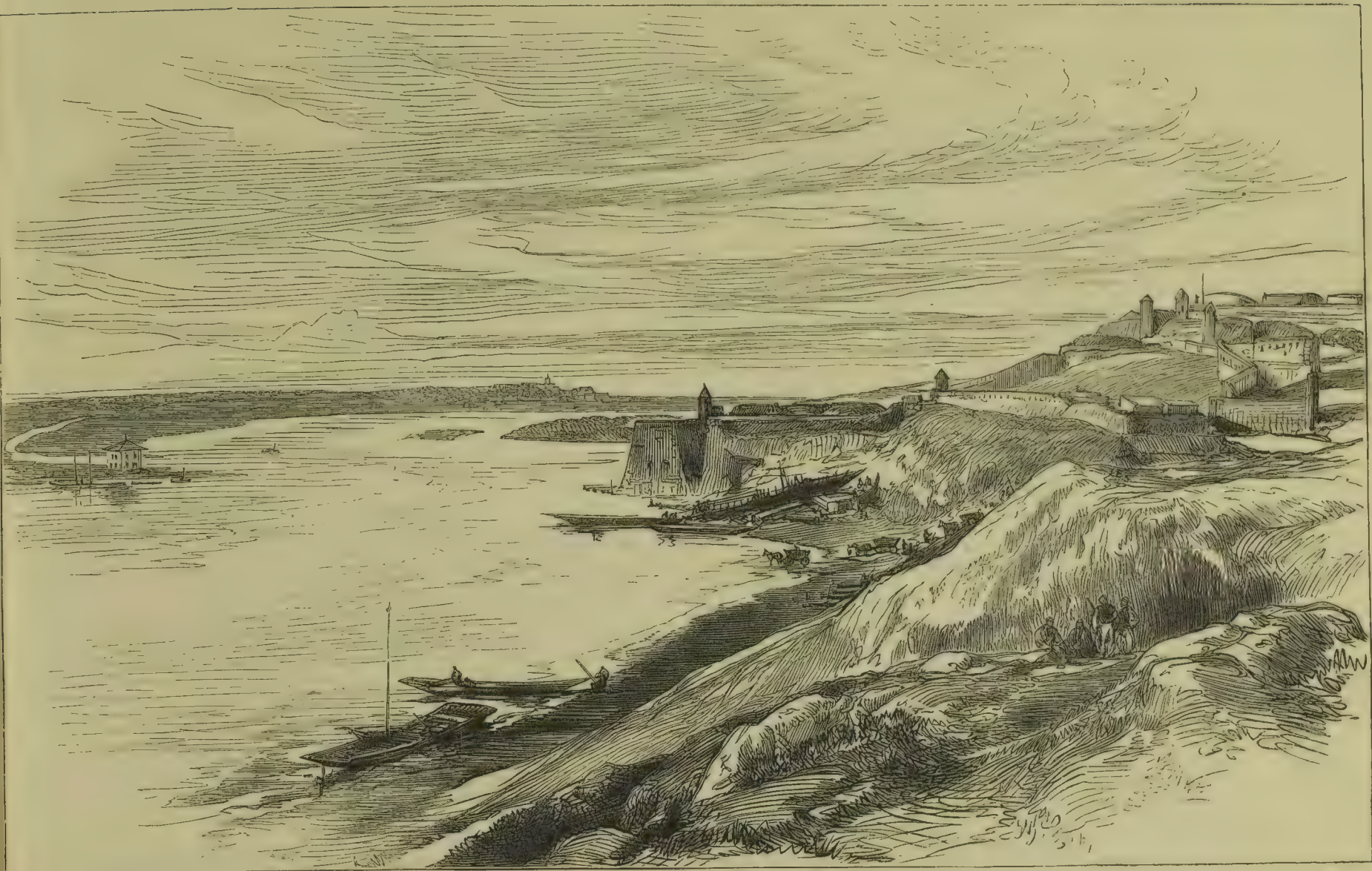
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THE FORTRESS OF BELGRADE, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE DANUBE AND THE SAVA.



TRIAL OF SHEEP-DOGS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A sad, a truly sad, case has been that of "Buchanan versus P. A. Taylor, M.P.," or, rather—seeing that the energetic member for Leicester and proprietor of the *Examiner* had no more to do with libelling Mr. Robert Buchanan than with maligning the Great Sea Serpent—the dolorous lawsuit of last week might more appropriately, perhaps, have been called "Buchanan v. Swinburne." The trial was of a nature to make everybody miserable, "all round." Although the plaintiff has got a verdict, with a hundred and fifty pounds damages (what are a hundred and fifty pounds?—the sum won't buy a tolerably handsome pair of Sevres vases, as the price of the china market goes), he must be fain to acknowledge, with Mr. J. L. Toole, in "Aladdin," that "still he is not happy." Mr. Swinburne cannot be very contented, since he has been roundly told by a learned Judge that he has written a quantity of poetry that had much better be put in the fire; Mr. P. A. Taylor has no very great reason to be pleased, for he has the damages and a swingeing bill of costs to pay; and even Mr. Justice Archibald (whose summing up was simply admirable) had a right, at one stage of the proceedings, to feel nettled, when a quotation from the poems of Mr. Buchanan was read out disparaging to Judges who wore white hats. Mr. Justice Archibald wears a white hat. To aggravate the general despondency arising from this ghastly business the *Pall Mall Gazette* came out, on the Monday following the trial, with a desperately dreary copy of verses, bantering both plaintiff and defendant, and which, I suppose, the editor and the author deemed to be funny. The dismal crampo brought tears into these old eyes, but the tears were neither of joy nor of hilarity.

I have a kindly remembrance of Mr. Robert Buchanan, since I believe that, as conductor of a magazine called *Temple Bar*, in 1861, I was instrumental in enabling him to make his first bow to a London audience. I have a most fervent admiration for the genius of Mr. Swinburne; and, quite apart from his poetic gifts, I venture to think that his "Under the Microscope" is one of the finest examples of English prose extant. I have read it through two or three times; but, until the trial of "Buchanan v. Taylor," I had not the remotest idea of what Mr. Swinburne was aiming at; for I had never read "Thomas Maitland" on the "Fleshly School," and the term "Fleshly School" itself presents to my mind, even now, no kind of definite idea. It seems, however, that the supposed demerits of that school warranted a wordy barrister in holding up to public odium in a court of justice not only Mr. Swinburne and a certain mysterious Mr. O'Shaughnessy, but likewise Mr. Morris, the author of the "Earthly Paradise"—the Ariosto of our age—and Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the wondrous painter of "Mary Magdalen at the House of Simon the Pharisee" and the author of a number of exquisite sonnets which, I should say, "Time will not willingly let die." But the dismal case is at an end; and now, I hope, everybody will shake hands and be friends. Poets ought not to quarrel. There are too few of them; and if a bard were to be slain in a squabble, whatever should we do? Let us talk about something more pleasant.

The committee of the Byron Memorial Fund at their meeting on Saturday last arrived, after a discussion which has been qualified as "animated," at the decision that the commemorative statue of the poet should be of bronze, that it should be of colossal proportions, and that it should be set up in the Green Park, over against the house formerly numbered 13, Piccadilly, in which Byron wrote the "Siege of Corinth." A sum of not much less than £3000 is already available for the remuneration of the sculptor, and to defray the expenses of casting and erecting the statue. The competition for the artistic production of the effigy is to be open to all the world; and the sketch models sent in will be exhibited to the public at large in November next. The block of white marble generously offered by the Greek Government will be made available as a pedestal. Moreover I may mention that the idea of partially sheltering the statue from the rigour of the London climate by means of a canopy or baldachin has been mooted; and that Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick, M.P. for Wicklow, has made the munificent offer of a thousand guineas towards such a canopy if the project attain tangible proportions. In a few obscure holes and corners, I notice, naturally enough, sneers at the committee as a parcel of "fussy persons" who are striving to attain notoriety by clinging to Byron's skirts; and as naturally there has been reventilated the old windy objection to any Byron memorial at all, on the score that the poet's most enduring monument is to be found in his own works. If this absurd doctrine were to hold good, what would become of the art of sculpture? Its professors would starve; or do those who deprecate the erection of statues to great men wish to confine the practice of the plastic art to the modelling of Emperors, Generals, and Admirals, on the ground that they are *not* great.

The book of travelling sport of the season is, so the travellers and the sportsmen who congregate in club libraries and smoking-rooms declare, the "Account of a Tour of Some Officers of the Guards in the Soudan in the Winter of 1874-5," recently published by Messrs. Smith and Elder. The critics prefer to call the work "Life with the Hamran Arabs;" nor will its terser title, perhaps, be objected to by the author, Surgeon Arthur B. Myers, of the Coldstream Guards, who, with three other gallant Guardsmen, Lord Coke, Sir William Gordon Cumming, and Captain Vivian, went down to the land of Egypt, saw all manner of strange sights and people, and slew all manner of strange game. I must not say anything about the book, for the reason that I am not a reviewer; but I may just hint that Surgeon Myers gives a very graphic account of how, coming back to camp one night after a solitary walk, he met an elephant "face to face." Truth is stranger than fiction. We all remember how thrillingly Leigh Hunt traced the imaginary picture of a dandy ready dressed for the opera, who, turning the corner of a London street, and just as he had finished buttoning his gloves, was supposed to meet a Royal Bengal tiger "face to face." In Leigh Hunt's days a Surgeon in the Coldstreams would have but little chance of making the personal acquaintance of elephants, lions, rhinoceroses, crocodiles, and buffaloes, to say nothing of such small deer as antelopes and gazelles, all within the brief compass of a few weeks' leave of absence.

Mr. Ruskin is very angry with the British public; and when Mr. Ruskin is roused to wrath his ire is as terrible as that of Mrs. Bond in the ballad, who, in the matter of the celebrated ducks that wouldn't come and be killed,

Flew in a very great rage,
With plenty of onions and plenty of sage.

The illustrious Art-Critic, writing to a daily paper touching the faulty arrangements for showing the Turner water-colour drawings at the National Gallery, remarks that the "British public have been whining and growling about their exclusion from the sight of these drawings for the last eighteen years, simply because they are willing to pay for any number of sentinels to stand in boxes about town and country, for any quantity of funkeys to stand on boards for additional weight to carriage-horses, and for any quantity of footmen to pour

out their wine and chop up their meat for them, while they have been all these years unwilling to pay so much as a single attendant to hand them the Turner drawings across the National Gallery table." Mr. Ruskin is clever enough and strong enough to be able to declare loudly things which meaner mortals only presume to think. I would not be so venturesome—for fear of having my head chopped off—as to say that I agree with every word the author of "Modern Painters" has penned respecting the national stinginess in matters of art; yet it is, nevertheless, to be hoped that the Ruskinian Remonstrance will "fetch"—to use the vulgar term—the First Commissioner of Works, and that Lord Henry Lennox will give to the Turner drawings that which, on the highest critical authority, is indispensable to their display—"space and proper light—north light—as clear of smoke as possible, and large windows; and then proper attendants—that is to say, well-paid librarians and servants."

London Society—club society, literary society, theatrical society—has lost a distinguished and veteran member in Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, who died a few days since, at the age of seventy-one. I met him less than a month ago, looking hale, hearty, and beaming, as usual, at a City banquet. His military career, I believe, began as a Cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. His tastes were eminently literary and dramatic, and so long since as 1830 he was writing burlettas for the fascinating songstress Mrs. Waylett. Many more dramas, farces, and *pièces de circonstance* flowed from his pen; he was a prolific contributor to *Bentley*, *Tait*, *Fraser*, and the *New Monthly*; he had been a special correspondent; for a brief period (I think), a theatrical manager; and he made a good end of it as deputy chairman to a steam-boat company. Farewell, jovial Colonel! whom everybody knew and everybody liked. There were good reasons, quite apart from his bright attainments, for his popularity. I never heard him say an unkind word about anybody; and that goes a long way towards enabling your friends to set up an epitaph on your tombstone without blushing at the fibs which the inscription contains.

We are in the midst, I apprehend, of the midsummer vacation—scholastically speaking—and many hundreds of talented gentlemen, Graduates of Arts and otherwise, are eagerly scanning the advertisement columns in the newspapers with a view of lighting on vacancies of a nature to suit them. Some of these aspirants for educational employment would not, perhaps, object to accept eligible appointments on the Continent; and, in view of such a contingency, I commend to their notice the following clipping from a Belgrade telegram:—

It is reported here that the Pasha at Widdin has seized 500 of the principal citizens in his district, and that he intends to execute them if the district rises. *The Turks are said to be hanging teachers and professors everywhere.*

The patibulary exercises imposed on the teachers and professors must necessarily have created a good many vacancies in the colleges and schools of European Turkey. The opening is certainly one that should not be lost sight of.

And while on the subject of education (I am not going to say anything about that touching document which has just been signed by the young gentlemen of Leamington College, in which they express how dearly they like to be caned), let me exhort you to read Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," just published by Chatto and Windus. It is one of the rarest pictures of school life I ever read, and deserves (for the sake of contrast) to be bound up with "Tom Brown at Rugby." English folk labour under the erroneous impression that American schoolboys are never beaten; but the schoolmaster (a Mr. Dobbins) described by Mark Twain seems to have been a lineal descendant of the *plagosus* Orbilius and of Dr. Busby. "His rod and his ferule," writes the American humorist, "were seldom idle—at least among the smaller pupils. Only the biggest boys and young ladies of eighteen and twenty escaped lashing." The last remark suggests odd reflections as to the aspect of "mixed" education in American common schools.

G. A. S.

SHEEP-DOGS AT THE ALEXANDRA PARK.

A competition between collie sheep-dogs has been held at the Alexandra Palace Park, under the auspices of the Kennel Club. The trials came off on Thursday and Friday week. The principal prize was a cup worth £15 for the best working collie. The other prizes were, in the stakes for dogs of all ages, £15, £7, £5, and £2; and in the puppy stakes, £10, £6, £4, and £1. A silver cup, value £5, was given to the best-looking animal which performed to the satisfaction of the judges. This was awarded to Rover, the property of Mr. E. R. Currie; Laddie, the property of Mr. Joseph Jones, was adjudged second. The judges were—For work, Mr. Le Gendre Starkey, Huntroyd, Burnley, and Mr. John Williams, Gwernehefen, Bala; and for appearance, Mr. S. E. Shirley, M.P., and Mr. R. J. L. Price.

The trials were very interesting. They consisted of driving three sheep into a pen situated in the middle of an inclosure on the race-ground. In some of the trials the sheep were started from this pen, and were driven by the shepherd with the aid of his dog round a circuit and so back to the pen. This, when the sheep were disposed to be wild, was not an easy matter. The manœuvring of the dog round the little flock, his endeavours to drive the sheep without startling them, and his quickness in heading and turning them, when they seemed about to break away, displayed a large share of intelligence and experience. One of the collies, aged two years and five months, valued by her owner, Mr. Robert Roberts, at £80, when she had driven the sheep up near to the pen, lay down, and crawled along the ground towards them in order to move them slowly. She penned her sheep in 17½ min. The next was Pentre, six years old, who performed his task in 15½ min. Boy, the next competitor, had so little advanced in his work that he could not complete it within the 20 min., which was the limit of time allowed. Laddie, like his predecessor, had to do with wild sheep, but completed his task just within the 20 min. Maddie, a four-year-old, the property of Mr. John Thomas, of Bala, did her work beautifully, and penned the sheep in 14½ min.; and Tooi, four-year-old, finished his work well in 17½ min. For the puppy stakes, as well as in another trial, the sheep were turned out on the hillside, and were brought in thence to the pen; and in this competition, for which five collies were entered, Tweed, the property of Mr. James Thompson, of Bala, was the winner of the first prize. An extra prize of £2, for penning the sheep (turned out on the hillside) in the quickest time, was awarded to Maddie, who performed the work in 6½ min. She was also adjudged first prize in the all-aged stakes, the second going to Nell, the third to Pentre, and the fourth to Tooi. After these stakes had been decided, a very interesting competition took place for the champion cup and £15. It lay between Maddie, the winner of the all-aged stakes, and Tweed, her son, the winner of the puppy stakes. As Mr. John Thomas, the owner of Maddie, had been presented with her by Mr. James Thompson, the owner of Tweed, Mr. Thomas begged to retire and leave the cup and

prize to Mr. Thompson. The judges, however, said the competition must go on for the cup, but if they chose to divide the money they might do so. The sheep were turned out on the hillside; and Maddie, being sent after them, brought them down in splendid style and penned them in the course of six minutes. Tweed had sheep to deal with which were somewhat wild, and had the disadvantage of having hurt his leg in the train coming down to the palace. He got through his work, however, with a good deal of labour, but in 8½ min. The cup was consequently awarded to Maddie. This competition affords a fresh evidence of the fitness of the Alexandra Park for trials which would appear to be more suited for situations at a greater distance from town.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The simultaneous declaration of war by Serbia and Montenegro against the Turkish Empire was published last Sunday, and was instantly followed by their actual invasion of the neighbouring Turkish provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Prince Milan Obrenovitch, the ruler of Serbia, has a good deal of unavowed Russian assistance; Prince Nikita, or Nicholas of Montenegro, on the other hand, would have liked some help from Austria, but this is prudently denied him.

Prince Milan's war manifesto was published at Belgrade on Saturday, a state of siege, at the same time, being proclaimed throughout Serbia. This manifesto describes the insupportable position in which Serbia has been placed by the outbreak of insurrection in the Herzegovina and Bosnia; and states that while Serbia has taken no steps that could have impeded the work of pacification, Turkey, on the other hand, has surrounded her with a belt of iron. Prince Milan, therefore, goes to war.

The Prince of Montenegro, on the same day, replied to the letter addressed to him by the Grand Vizier, about a week ago, by sending his declaration of war. He says that he cannot accept the assurances of the Porte, which has been deceived by mendacious reports from its agents. He goes on to say that a blockade of Montenegro actually exists, and that the Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier have lately been increased. With considerable difficulty the Prince, following the advice tendered by the Powers, had abstained from taking part in the insurrection, and supported the work of pacification. But his people now see that the Porte is not able to put an end to the struggle; and he himself approves of this opinion, and prefers openly to declare war against Turkey.

The proclamation of war by Montenegro was preceded by the organisation of insurgent corps in the Herzegovina. The insurgents assembled at Grahovo, Banjani, Grebci, Zubci, and other places; and their forces are now concentrated at Banjani. The Montenegrins had already reached Grahovo on Saturday, and were prepared to occupy the Herzegovina.

We learn that a circular note has been addressed by the Porte to the Powers declaring Prince Milan a disloyal vassal, and holding Serbia responsible for all the consequences of the war. The Russian newspapers have been directed to abstain from publishing any report of military operations from the scene of war, and Prince Milan has determined on a like prohibition.

We have some accounts from Belgrade of the solemn departure of Prince Milan. The Serbian troops retained at Belgrade in the capacity of garrison or reserve were drawn up before the palace. The Prince appeared on horseback, accompanied by his whole staff, fully equipped and of very warlike appearance. The whole population seems to have turned out to witness his passage. The Prince placed himself in the centre of his troops, which formed a square around him, and, drawing his sword, exclaimed, "Soldiers and People of Serbia, I leave this capital to join the valiant army awaiting me at the frontier, and which will aid me to fight victoriously the traditional enemy of my country and my religion. People and soldiers of Serbia, adieu till after victory!"

The telegrams of this week from Vienna, Ragusa, and Constantinople confirm the announcement that the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have crossed the frontier. It is said that a complete agreement respecting the military operations has been established between the two Principalities. The Serbian army, on Sunday morning, crossed the frontier near Suppowa, in the direction of the Morava. The forces under General Milutin Jovanovics occupied Seczenitz and Dadulaicz, and repelled an attack of the Turkish army. General Paul Gorgewicz occupied the heights of Jopolniza. On Monday General Tchernayeff's forces attacked the Turkish camp at Babinaglava, and, after three hours' fighting, the Turks were forced to retreat, leaving behind them several batteries and a quantity of provisions. Early on Monday morning the Serbian troops under Ranko Olmipics crossed the Drina and pushed forward as far as Bellina, where they opened a vigorous cannonade. The Bosnian people greeted the arrival of the Serbian troops with enthusiasm. Such is the account from Belgrade. On the other hand, at Constantinople it is officially stated that an encounter has taken place near Saichal between the Turkish and Serbian troops, and that the former entered Serbian territory, after having repulsed the Serbians, who are said to have lost 2000 men. The Turkish troops made themselves masters of the positions previously occupied by the Serbian army.

With regard to the campaign in the Herzegovina, a report from a Slavonic source states that two battalions with two pieces of artillery have been sent from Trebinje to strengthen the fortress of Klobuk. Korgonitch has been called upon to surrender by Viskotitch, the commander of the Montenegrin army, but has refused to comply with the summons. It is further stated in a telegram from Ragusa that the vanguard of the Turkish army attacked the Montenegrins on Sunday at Podgoritza; but, after a short engagement, the Turks were repulsed, the Montenegrins retaining their positions.

It is announced from Vienna that the Serbian Government has asked the Great Powers to declare the Danube neutral, and thus prevent Turkish gun-boats from reaching Belgrade. In the event of this request being refused, it will obstruct the navigation by placing torpedoes in the river. But the Austrian Government has already informed the Serbian Government that it will do nothing to prevent the Turkish troops from reaching the frontier of Serbia by the Danube.

At Brussels it is officially stated that the Porte will abstain from any naval operations on the Danube, but two monitors have been ordered to proceed to Semlin for the protection of Austro-Hungarian subjects. Hobart Pasha, with eight iron-clads and four frigates, has sailed for Smyrna, as the Turkish Government, it is thought, fear disturbances in Crete.

The following description of the military position was written two or three weeks ago:—"The Serbian army is posted on the frontier in three divisions. One of these is on the extreme left, in the rear of Negotin, the second city in Serbia, almost as large as Belgrade, and more important in a commercial point of view, for it is almost the centre of the corn and prunes exports and the centre of the wine trade of the country. It faces Widdin, on the opposite side of the Danube, in and around which well-known and still formidable fortresses are encamped at least 20,000 Turks. Negotin is utterly

defenceless against a siege—in fact, it was an open town, with a low, flat, marshy plain around it, with very steep mountains rising up about three miles distant in its rear. There are four or five well-made roads across the swampy ground, but these have now all been cut in several places. Advantage has also been taken of inequalities in the ground to throw up some strong earthwork batteries commanding the few landing-places from the Danube, in case the Turks should attempt to land in force from Widdin. We cannot think that this is at all likely, but it might be done. If the Turks crossed above the city they would have to fight under awful disadvantages against a superior force of at least 25,000 men, with ample artillery, which latter the Turks could not certainly bring across in any number. Defeat with the Danube behind them would then mean annihilation to the invaders. The next Serbian army—the centre division and the main one—forms the chief point, and is under the command (nominal) of Prince Milan; but the Prince of Montenegro's brother and many other able officers are with him also. This force numbers 30,000 men, exclusive of a small quota of cavalry and nearly 120 guns. Its position is round Alexinatz, and about twelve miles distant from Niksics, the beleaguered Turkish frontier fortress which the Turks have made, and still intend making further, desperate efforts to relieve.

"Situated in South-Eastern Herzegovina, near the frontier of Montenegro, on a wide plain about four square miles in extent, stands the important fortress of Niksics. Around it are green fields watered by winding streams; beyond these, in startling contrast, rise ridges of gloomy rocks, which serve as a framework to the landscape, as it were an oasis in some forbidding wilderness. The Herzegovina road crosses the mountains by the Duga Pass, along a narrow bridle-path in the midst of precipitous rocks. The level country in the environs of Niksics was chiefly inhabited by Mohammedans, who felt security in the vicinity of the fortress and its outlying blockhouses. The fortifications consist of one fort, 'Kula,' which commands the plain (*planina*), the town containing only a few wretched buildings, inhabited by about 2000 Mussulmans. The fort is surrounded by a wall 6 ft. thick by 24 ft. high, built of stone and furnished with banquettes, towers, and embrasures for the guns. The armament consists of twenty old-fashioned but serviceable guns, which had been very little used before the siege. The barracks inside the fort will accommodate 800 men, but the block-houses outside are capable of containing 1500 more; so that Niksics could hold 2500 men, if it were necessary to strengthen its garrison by the soldiers quartered in the block-houses. It is impossible to say with certainty what the strength of the Turkish garrison may be, but it cannot be large. Strategically, Niksics is a place of great importance. Hence the eagerness displayed by the Turks to relieve it, and raise the siege, if possible, at any cost; for it stands at the junction of two roads leading from Herzegovina to Montenegro. If it were to fall into the hands of the insurgents, it would strengthen their position on the immediate borders of Montenegro; and, once established here, the Turks would have great difficulty in driving them out.

"The Montenegrin troops and South Herzegovina insurgents are assembled in two camps close to Podgoritz and Niksics. The Bulgarian insurgents, about 30,000 strong, and fully armed and equipped, occupy the north-western districts of that province. They are commanded by the late Hungarian-Servian General Stratimirovitch and other professional officers. It is considered by friends of the Slavonic cause that the large Serbian army near to Alexinatz is placed there to receive the submission of the Turks, or to cut off their last chance of escape. The third division of the Serbian army, which forms the extreme right, is under the command of the Russian General Tchernayeff. The exact point where this able commander is to take up his position is not known, but it is believed to be somewhere near Novi Bazaar, almost on the frontiers of both Bosnia and Herzegovina, close to Servia, and in immediate communication with Montenegro. The General only takes with him about 12,000 of the regular Serbian army, with an ample supply of light mountain-guns. He is to be joined, however, by a contingent of 8000 of the best drilled and equipped men from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and another contingent of about 8000, under their own officers, from Montenegro. In all he will muster some 26,000 or 28,000 effective men. Where General Tchernayeff will lead his army in the mountains no one knows, and it is possible that he does not yet know himself, but will be guided by circumstances. One thing is certain, that he has the highest reputation in the Russian army for his skill as a mountain soldier, acting either on the offensive or defensive; and part of his plan is to make a junction with the Montenegrins, and operate on concerted plans with them. General Klapka, the Hungarian, who, it is said, is to have the command in chief of the Turkish forces, is also an approved soldier, and the number of times that he has changed his nationality and his religion show him to be a versatile genius and a man of great resources. He is, however, likely to find that General Tchernayeff will keep his hands full.

"It may, perhaps, seem strange that Bosnia and Herzegovina give no more than 8000 men to the Serbian contingent. This, however, will be the first approach to an insurgent 'army' that has yet been seen. The two principalities just mentioned have now about 12,000 men afoot, and will in another month, as they get arms, have 18,000. At present, as we have said, 8000 are going to join the Russian General, and the remaining 4000 are distributed in bands, varying from fifty to 150 men, in the small towns and villages along the frontier. The orders to the petty chiefs of these guerrillas are strict—to hold their posts under cover if they can, but if attacked by superior forces to retire quietly and spread the alarm. The marvellous celerity with which this latter part of their instructions is carried out is something almost incredible."

A letter from Nisch gives the following particulars of the changes which have taken place in the Turkish forces at that place within the last few weeks. Six weeks ago there were about 40,000 men at Nisch, but when the insurrection broke out in Bulgaria, in rear of these forces, the Seraskier dispatched 15,000 of them to the theatre of the insurrection. A few days later 6000 more were sent off to Bosnia and the Herzegovina. This reduced the Turkish forces to about 20,000 men; but within the last few days many new regiments, most of which are Asiatic, have arrived, and the army again numbers close on 40,000 men. The bad weather which prevailed in the spring had engendered a good deal of illness in the camp, dysentery and articular rheumatism being very prevalent. During the last few weeks the weather has improved, and with it the health of the troops, who have an abundance of provisions, flour and rice arriving daily in large quantities. The soldiers are very contented with the measures taken for securing their comfort, and since the distribution of some money among them in the middle of last month, and the communication of a promise from the Sultan that their arrears should be paid up within a fortnight, all complaints have ceased. The assumption of the command by Hamdi Pasha would be very popular, as he is much liked in the army, and believed to be the best of the Turkish generals after Abdul Kerim Pasha and Redif Pasha. Nisch is very strongly fortified, and is armed with fifty-six of the largest Krupp guns which Turkey possesses.

Our Special Artists in Constantinople, in Bulgaria, and in Servia contribute several illustrations, from sketches taken by them just before the outbreak of hostilities, showing the disturbed condition of Turkey and the neighbouring provinces. The execution of Hassan Bey, the murderer of the Turkish Ministers of War and of Foreign Affairs, took place on Saturday, the 17th, in the open square of the Seraskierate or War Office. The body was left hanging from a tree all day, and many people went to see it. The excitement among the Mussulman population of Constantinople was not abated, and there were some instances of affronts being offered to Europeans walking in the streets of Pera. An incident of this kind is shown in our front-page Engraving. It is said, however, that the English are just now held in great esteem in Turkey; but few persons of any foreign nation care to remain in the capital city, unless detained there by urgent business. Our Special Artist has been also at Widdin and at Rustchuk, Bulgarian towns on the Danube, which were famous in the Russian War twenty-two years ago. At Widdin he saw the insurgents who had been taken prisoners, and who were confined in a horribly nasty and unwholesome place. Their examination before the Pasha at Widdin is the subject of another sketch. While at Rustchuk, our Artist was himself arrested, and so were the correspondents of a German and a French newspaper; but they were soon released without further molestation. We have received many other sketches of recent date.

MUSIC.

THE OPERAS.

The season of the Royal Italian Opera is now approaching its close, the final performances (six) being announced for next week. Verdi's "Aida" has been repeated three times since its production, last Thursday fortnight; the fourth occasion having been on Wednesday, when it was given as a morning performance. The repetition of "Fra Diavolo," on Thursday week, was to have included M. Capoul's first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, deferred, on account of his illness, from June 15. Again the event was postponed, from the same cause, and again the opera was given with the same cast as before, including the Zerlina of Mdle. Thalberg and the substitution of Signor De Sanctis, as Fra Diavolo, for M. Capoul, whose name is no longer in the announcements. "Hamlet" was to be given on Thursday and "Crispino e la Comare" this (Saturday) evening, each for the first and only time this season. Next week's final arrangements include some benefit nights—that of Mdle. Thalberg on Tuesday ("Fra Diavolo" being the opera), of Madame Adelina Patti on Thursday, when she will appear as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and of Mdle. Albani on Friday, as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" a repetition of "L'Etoile du Nord" being announced for the closing performance, on July 15.

The last of this season's concerts in the Floral Hall takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with the usual attractions of a series of performances by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

Illness has interfered with the arrangements at Her Majesty's Opera even more than at the other establishment. "Fidelio" was to have been given on Saturday last, but the indisposition of Mdle. Titiens prevented its performance, and "La Figlia del Reggimento" was announced, with the second appearance of Mdle. Mila Rodani as Maria, but this had to be changed at the last moment for the same reason, and Flotow's "Martha" was substituted. In this opera the brilliant and refined singing of Mdle. Elena Varesi was very successfully displayed, particularly in the comic trio in the first act, in the "Spinning Quartet," and in Lady Enrichetta's romance, "Qui sola vergin Rosa" (The Last Rose of Summer), which had to be repeated. As in previous representations of the opera at this establishment, the cast was materially strengthened by the performance of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Nancy. Signor Fancelli sang well as Lionello, and was encored in his aria, "M'appari," Herr Behrens having been (also as before) a satisfactory representative of the sturdy Plunketto, whose song in praise of beer was effectively declaimed. Signor Fiorini, whose successful debut we recently noticed, was an efficient Lord Tristano, whose coxcombry he did not exaggerate into buffoonery, as is frequently done.

This week's performances at the Drury-Lane Opera consisted chiefly of repetitions—"Semiramide" was announced for Monday, but was replaced by "Martha" (with the same cast as on Saturday), in consequence of Mdle. Titiens' continued indisposition, which also necessitated the substitution of Madame Marie Roze as Ortruda, in Tuesday's performance of "Lohengrin," which opera is to be given again on Wednesday morning. "Faust" was announced for Thursday last, and "Le Nozze di Figaro," for the first time this season, for this (Saturday) evening.

A morning concert is to be given by Mdle. Titiens to-day (Saturday), at the Royal Albert Hall—the programme including performances by herself and other eminent artists of Her Majesty's opera.

M. Carl Bohrer gave an evening concert at Langham Hall on Monday, when the programme included vocal performances by himself and other well-known artists, varied by solos contributed by eminent instrumentalists.

The eighth concert of the Musical Union—the last of the series—took place on Tuesday afternoon, and offered a highly interesting programme, including a quartet by the Russian composer Tschaiakowsky, whose pianoforte concerto made so favourable an impression at one of the Crystal Palace Concerts of the last season. Tuesday's selection also included a pianoforte quartet and a duet for two pianos by M. Saint Saens, this gentleman and Mr. Alfred Jaell having been the pianists of the day and M. Leopold Auer the leading violinist.

Another of the orchestral concerts of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with an interesting programme.

Mr. Saint Saens gave a pianoforte recital, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon; and Miss Grace and Miss Josephine Sherrington a matinée musicale, on Friday, at the Hall, Primrose-hill-road, by permission of Mr. Holmes.

The sixth season of the Welsh Choral Union was to terminate, on Thursday evening, with a performance given in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music.

Music has continued to be well represented at the Alexandra Palace. For last Thursday afternoon a grand concert was announced, consisting of performances by some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera, including Madame Adelina Patti, Mdles. Marimon and D'Angeri, Signori Marini, Bettini, M. Maurel, and others.

Mr. Richard Biagrove gave the tenth and last of his concertina concerts, at Langham Hall, on Thursday afternoon.

On Monday evening next the Philharmonic Society will complete its sixty-fourth season with the tenth concert of the series, two morning performances having this year been added to the usual eight evening concerts. Monday's programme

includes the two movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Chopin's pianoforte concerto in E minor (to be played by Madame Essipoff), and Weber's "Jubilee" overture as finale.

THEATRES.

This week we have little to record except a revival or two; but these are of considerable interest. The first is at the Olympic, where Mr. Henry Neville has, adroitly enough, taken advantage of the success of "Les Danicheff" to revive a work similar in subject, entitled "The Serf; or, Love Levels All." This work is one of Mr. Tom Taylor's best productions, and was originally acted in 1865, with Miss Terry in the character of the Countess de Mauleon, who won thereby an important accession to her reputation. The part of Ivan is also a favourite with Mr. Neville, and is performed by him with much energy of manner and power of execution. The situation, in the second act, where he seizes Mistigrit by the throat, is very exciting. Mr. Haywell, as Count Karatef, was a satisfactory representative of a repulsive character.

The second revival is that of "The Marble Heart" at the Charing Cross, in which a young lady named Amy Singleton appeared in the characters of Thea and Maria, and achieved a signal success. The rest of the cast was respectable, and in more than one instance remarkably effective. The main drawback to complete success is the circumstance that the stage is too narrow for the action. Offenbach's operetta, "66," followed; and was supported by Norman Kirby as the Pedlar, Mr. A. Brenner as Franz, and Miss Edith Percy as the heroine.

A new farce has been produced at the Strand, entitled "The Dress-Coat." It is written by Mr. Frank Green. The argument is of too light a character for elaborate detail; it has, however, proved amusing to the audience. Mr. Arthur Sketchley's three-act comedy of "Living at Ease" has also been revived at the same theatre with considerable success.

Mr. Barry Sullivan has returned to England. He has been engaged by Mr. Chatterton for Drury Lane, where he will appear as Richard III., on Saturday, Sept. 23. The getting-up of this tragedy will, we understand, be superb.

Owing to the warmth of the weather, the run of more than one piece is threatened with suspension. "L'Etranger," at the Haymarket, terminates this week. The season at the Olympic closes this day. At the Standard, the drama has given place to Herr Adalbert Frikell and his conjuring marvels, forming an "entertainment which he justly denominates 'magical.'" Mr. Carden continues to attract at the Pavilion. The pieces performed during the week have been "The White Boys" and "The Huguenot Captain."

A series of promenade concerts, under the direction of Mr. Karl Meyder, begin to-day at the Duke's Theatre.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Exercises for the Pianoforte, by Sir Julius Benedict, form an appendix to his instruction-book for that instrument, and consist of three excellent studies; the first being for fingering by extension and contraction, the second for the chromatic scale, and the third for octaves and arpeggios. They are well calculated to lead to improvement in the execution of these forms of passages. Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co., are the publishers, as likewise of two numbers of "Ricordanze delle opere Italiane"—ornate and varied adaptations, by Sir J. Benedict, from Donizetti's "Betty" and Bellini's "Il Pirata." Much vocal music has also been recently issued by this firm, from among which we may specify four very pleasing songs and a vocal duet by John Barnett—"Is the reign of fancy o'er?" "The Knight of the Golden Crest," "The merry diageolet," "The musical box," and "Sister mine." All are melodious in style and within ordinary compass.

Mr. J. C. Lucas, of the Lewes Conservative Association, has been presented with a testimonial of the value of £200.

A knighthood has been conferred on Mr. W. H. Wyatt, who has been for many years the chairman of the Middlesex magistrates in the management of the Colney Hatch Asylum.

In Rotheray the first aquarium in Scotland has been opened. The building, though small, has been neatly fitted up, and contains specimens of various kinds of fish.

A conference on the nature of Scripture holiness, consisting of members of different denominations, was opened at Cambridge on Monday, and continued throughout the week.

Mr. James Motteram, Q.C., has been appointed County-Court Judge for Birmingham and district, vacant through the death of Mr. W. Cole, Q.C. Mr. Motteram was called to the bar in 1851, and took silk about a year ago.

At a meeting of the new hospital executive committee at Grimsby, on Tuesday, it was announced by Major Seddon, president, that the Countess of Yarborough will lay the foundation-stone on the 17th inst.

Mr. James Campbell, Arkley House, Barnet, writes to the *Times* that a comet is now visible through a telescope of moderate power. It was so near Jupiter on the night of the 1st inst. as to appear between the planet and his third satellite.

Hampton-court Bridge will be freed from toll this (Saturday) afternoon at five o'clock, when the joint committee will arrive and order the gates to be unhung. There will be great rejoicing at East Molesey and Hampton-court.

The first public park possessed by the borough of Rotherham was opened, on Tuesday, with civic display and ceremony. It is eleven acres in extent, and is leased from Lord Eppingham for a nominal sum, including the castle, which was built by the former Earl of Eppingham as a protest against the Government of that day resisting the American Declaration of Independence.

A correspondent telegraphed to the *Times* from Aberdeen on Monday:—"At a distance of 510 miles we are for the first time enabled to read the *Times* and other metropolitan papers on the evening of publication. This has been accomplished by the accelerated services of the East Coast companies. Copies of the *Times* have been sent to the Lord Provost and others in celebration of the event."

Aided by fine weather and a vast concourse of spectators, the annual Scottish gathering at the Alexandra Palace, last Saturday, was a genuine success. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors in Scottish sports and pastimes. The fête was remarkable for the excellent pibroch-playing on the great Highland bagpipe; the first prize falling to Pipe-Major Mackenzie, of the 78th Highlanders, and the second to Mr. Mackay, the Prince of Wales's piper.—The annual Foresters' fête for the London district was celebrated at the palace, on Monday, where many thousands of the order gathered, and where the numerous sports provided for their entertainment were thoroughly enjoyed.—On Thursday was given a concert, in which Madame Adelina Patti and other artists of the Royal Italian Opera took part.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES PASSING ALONG THE LINE.

THE HYDE PARK REVIEW.

The great volunteer review in Hyde Park, on Saturday, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, proved a complete success. The assembled force of volunteers, yeomanry cavalry, and militia, comprised not less than seventy-four regiments, with a nominal strength of about 30,000 men, besides regular troops. It was organised in five divisions, each division consisting of three brigades, except the first, which had two brigades, together with the Uxbridge Yeomanry and four guns of the Hon. Artillery Company. Each brigade had its place assigned to it, and was ready to march off at the word of its brigadier, by a route definitely fixed, through a gate of the park. The arrangements worked well, and there was no confusion.

The hour appointed for the review was half-past five in the afternoon. Some of the provincial volunteer corps had travelled that day several hundred miles. They stood in Hyde Park awaiting the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Shortly before the half-hour the men were called to attention, officers took their proper positions, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar placed himself in readiness in front of the centre of the double line formed by the troops. The Household troops, Hussars, Yeomanry, Hon. Artillery Company, and the first seven brigades formed the front line. In the second line stood the last seven brigades. Punctual as English Royalty always is, the Prince of Wales arrived on the ground, of course in uniform and on horseback, with his staff. The Princess of Wales and her children were in an open carriage-and-four; the young Princes were in sailor dress. The Prince of Wales rode on the right of the carriage, on the left the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Connaught and the head-quarter staff of the Horse Guards accompanied the Prince of Wales, who was escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. As the Prince approached the flagstaff the Royal standard was flung out from the masthead. At a signal from Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar the whole line presented arms and the bands of the regular forces played the National Anthem. After the salute, the Prince of Wales and his staff rode to the right of the line, accompanied by the Princess and Royal children in their carriage. Nothing could be steadier or quieter than the bearing of the volunteers under arms. The first line, being inspected, began to move off from the right, in readiness to march past, while the Royal party was passing down the second line. It had been originally intended that the two regiments of Household Cavalry and the 20th Hussars should keep the ground; but they were afterwards directed to lead the march past. The police do not appear to have been aware of this change in time to take precautions; the result was that the crowd broke in at the first and second wheeling points. At the last moment one squadron of the Blues was detached from the moving column to re-form the line. The Blues were subsequently reinforced by the 20th Hussars, as soon as the latter had marched past. In former reviews of the volunteers their own bands have played, but upon this occasion the music was played, as the volunteers marched past, by the best bands in the regular service, those of the Royal Artillery and Engineers acting as one band, and those of the three Regiments of Guards together as another. The mounted band of the 20th Hussars played, and played well, for the march past of the cavalry. When the Royal party were back at the flagstaff, the march past commenced.

First came Prince Edward and his staff, consisting of Prince Christian, in the uniform of the Volunteer Battalion of which he is honorary Colonel; Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, Grenadier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Hon. P. Methuen, Scots Fusilier Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Hon. F. Bridgeman, Scots Fusilier Guards, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Fitzgeorge, 20th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp; Captain the Hon. O. Montague, Royal Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp. Then came the Life Guards, Horse Guards, and 20th Hussars. After the cavalry came the Uxbridge Yeomanry and the light troop of the Hon. Artillery Company with four guns. As the rear of the horsemen cleared the flagstaff, the bands of the Guards rolled forth the march of "The British Grenadiers," and the Foot Guards came past the Prince in steady lines, moving with perfect accuracy. The London Militia were eight companies of fine men, and they marched well, thoroughly earning the applause which greeted them. This brigade, composed of Guards and London militia, was commanded by Colonel de Horsey, of the Grenadier Guards. Next began the defile of the volunteers—about 30,000 strong, according to the official list, but somewhat weaker by reason of absentees. The artillery led, more than 2000 in number. London, Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Norfolk, and Essex were well represented. This brigade of artillerymen was commanded by Colonel Woolsey, R.A., well known to volunteer officers, a number of whom hold certificates of efficiency as gunners from his hands. The 2nd Brigade, commanded by Colonel Gordon, R.E., was composed partly of Middlesex and Surrey Artillery, partly of London, Middlesex, and Tower Hamlets Engineers. The engineers, clad in scarlet, closed the march past of the first division, which was composed of nominally scientific corps, and commanded by an artillery officer, Major-General D'Aguilar, C.B.

Major-General Erskine commanded the Second Division, and Colonel Lane Fox the 1st Brigade of it. The brigade was composed of the infantry of the Honourable Artillery Company and Rifle Volunteers from Somerset, Devon, Surrey, and Sussex. The 3rd and 4th Surrey looked particularly well, and the 1st Sussex were in scarlet. No corps in this brigade except the 19th Surrey mustered so many as 350 men. The 1st Sussex came next with 341. The 4th Brigade was commanded by Colonel Hyde Page, and comprised four regiments from Surrey, and one, very strong, from Berkshire. The 1st Surrey distinguished itself by its marching, but all the brigade was very satisfactory. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis commanded the 5th Brigade, entirely composed of Middlesex men. The Middlesex battalions generally contain an average of very fine men.

Major-General Shipley, C.B., led the Third Division, headed by the 6th Brigade, under Colonel Higginson, Grenadier Guards. Three London regiments and two of Middlesex composed the 6th Brigade. The 3rd London ("working men" as they are called) showed 705 men in scarlet. The 1st London were very good, and attracted some applause. Lord Ranelagh marched at the head of the 7th Brigade, in which, however, his own corps was not represented. Kent and Middlesex contributed the men who formed this brigade. The first A. B. Kent acquitted themselves well; the 8th Brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, and included his own regiment. The Brigade was entirely from Middlesex, except the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, which numbered over 500, and marched very steadily.

Major-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanded the Fourth Division, and Colonel the Hon. P. Feilding, C.B., Coldstream Guards, led the 9th Brigade. The first regiment to go by was the 28th Middlesex (London Irish), a splendid battalion of more than 800 big men. The 36th and 37th Middlesex mustered 700 and 506 respectively; the three battalions making together a brigade of over 2000 men in green. They were all very

steady. Another Middlesex brigade followed, commanded by the Duke of Westminster, K.G. Lord Elcho's regiment, the London Scottish, was much applauded, as soldiers in kilts invariably are. The men were well set up, and marched well. The 22nd Middlesex (Queen's) sent over 700 men, more than double the number of the London Scottish. The 11th Brigade was commanded by Lord Abinger, Scotch Fusilier Guards. One regiment of this brigade—the Artists—we could ill afford to risk against an enemy. The lawyers in the same brigade did not come in large numbers, being only 220 strong. Two battalions of Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifles contrasted with the Yorkshiremen who followed them, and who, like the 1st Tower Hamlets, were in scarlet.

Major-General Parke, C.B., commanded the Fifth Division, composed entirely of country corps. Bedford, Herts, Essex, and Norfolk contributed the 12th Brigade, under Colonel Chapman. The Norfolk regiment was especially remarked; indeed, the whole brigade was well worth looking at. Yet it was eclipsed by the three splendid battalions which followed, forming the 13th Brigade, under Lord Cowper. The 1st A. B. Derby showed 729 very fine men, clad in scarlet, and might have passed for a particularly good Line regiment. The Leicestershire men were fewer in number, but looked well. The third regiment of this brigade, the Robin Hoods, were over 700; in size, bearing, and steadiness they left nothing to be desired. Their costume of Lincoln green has not yet been superseded by the red of the regular infantry. Another very fine brigade, the 14th, composed of Lancashire men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Penton, closed the march past. It is no small step from Manchester to London; and the public spirit of these three fine and full battalions deserves more than ordinary praise.

At the close of the march past the troops were formed up as at first, and a general advance was made in line of brigade columns, very well done, considering the difficulty and novelty of the operation. The lines halted and a Royal salute was given. The bands played the National Anthem; the spectators uncovered their heads and cheered, and the great volunteer review of 1876 came to an end. As the Royal procession was leaving the park it came to a dense mass of people near the gate. The Household Cavalry escort pressed forward in file, and when the leading files arrived at the gate the men turned their horses' heads inwards, reined back, and thus made an avenue clear for the passage of the Princess, who drove through amidst the cheers of the people.

In a general order the Commander-in-Chief conveys to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar the extreme satisfaction of the Prince of Wales at the appearance and movements of the several corps assembled for inspection in Hyde Park. At the same time notice is taken of the admirable manner in which the police performed their duties, and the orderly conduct of the vast mass of spectators.

NEW BOOKS OF BIOGRAPHY.

How "to the restiveness of an ill-handled hack the Stuarts owed a noble scion and France a great commander," is pointed out, on the authority of the somewhat scandalous and improper, but decidedly amusing, memoirs of Count de Grammont, in the second page of the large volume entitled *James II. and the Duke of Berwick*, by Charles Townshend Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel (Henry S. King and Co.). For the Duke of Berwick, whose name appears on the titlepage, was James Fitzjames, eldest son of James II., when Duke of York, by Arabella Churchill, whose shapely ankles, revealed by a fall from her horse, produced upon the feelings of the Royal Duke an effect which would never have resulted from the contemplation of her fallow face. That Duke of Berwick became a naturalised Frenchman and a Marshal of France; and his services and his fame, from the time that he lost his father and abjured his English nationality, must be pretty well known to all readers of history, to which his own memoirs form no inconsiderable contribution. Of the earliest years of his life, however, and of the relations which subsisted between himself and his unfortunate as well as misguided father, until the death of the latter, no satisfactory account, it is believed, has hitherto been easily accessible. It was certainly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that somebody should come forward to supply the public with what they will, no doubt, be glad to get, though they may not have been actually in want of it. Colonel Wilson has taken advantage of the opportunity and has performed his task handsomely. There is, however, an air of confusion about his work, a lack of that method, arrangement, and continuity, without which a reader is apt to find himself bewildered in a mass of information, set forth in due chronological order, indeed, but unclassified and unprovided with a main road, with a broad line of distinct narrative, through which the principal figure or figures may be readily discerned and followed from the beginning to the end. At the very outset one gets into a tangle with the affairs of the rebellious Duke of Monmouth, who seems to have no business "in this galley" at all, unless he was introduced and described as a "flashy, good-natured sinner," simply to act as a foil for the greater glorification of his cousin, James Fitzjames, who was to win among his French comrades the title of "le simple Broche," and who, in contradistinction to Monmouth, is dubbed "valiant soldier and loyal subject." And truly he was both. His character, as it is sketched by Colonel Wilson, tends to strengthen one's belief in what has been called the irony of fate. "No mere Royal bastard," says the Colonel, in the plain language of a blunt soldier,—"no mere Royal bastard in a General's uniform was Berwick; but an active officer, brave yet prudent, just and temperate in dealing with all men, earnestly religious, but never a bigot; a firm friend, dutiful son, faithful husband, affectionate father." And this man was a Stuart! He had, according to the enumeration of his qualities, nearly every virtue which was to seek in the Stuart Kings, and the possession of which might have preserved to them their throne or won it back for an heir like him; but then he was illegitimate. The transmission of hereditary qualities is acknowledged to be extremely mysterious: there is no difficulty about understanding how the Duke of Berwick, nearly related through Arabella Churchill to the great Duke of Marlborough, was "by nature apt for the field," but how he, being nearly related to Charles II. and James II., should have been a "faithful husband" as well as "earnestly religious, but never a bigot," passes one's comprehension. His career, up to the date when he "was an English soldier no more," it is well worth while to study in Colonel Wilson's pages, and to observe him qualifying himself for command by youthful training under fire, whether, as a mere boy, he rides "against the Turkish cavalry by the side of Charles of Lorraine," or, in Ireland, faces the veterans under Schomberg, or, elsewhere, leads French divisions to the charge beneath the eye of "humpback" Luxembourg, whose witty remark after one of the battles in which Berwick served under him will bear repetition. "Ne pourrai-je donc battre ce petit bossu?" William of Orange had said before the fight; and the remark, when William had failed, was reported to Luxembourg, who replied: "Qu'en sait-il? Il ne m'a jamais vu que par devant."

A most appalling pedigree, almost long enough to satisfy a Highlander, is prefixed to the *Life of Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B.*, by Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore (Harrison), and might lead to a belief that the late gallant and worthy Admiral could trace his descent back to those fabulous times when the three wise men of Gotham went to sea in a bowl. But, not to go quite so far back, "Roger de Gotham, one of his ancestors, for services in the siege of Calais, received from King Edward III., in the twentieth year of his reign, a grant of the lands of Norton Lees, in the county of Derby." That is quite enough to establish the antiquity of the family, which, perhaps, never boasted a more distinguished ornament and a better man than he who died, full of years and honours, some ten summers ago, and whose life, embracing a period of eighty-five years (1781-1866), was contemporaneous with events "of more consequence," says his biographer, "to the British Navy" than any which has ever occurred "during the same space of time in any previous period of history, not excepting that of the Spanish Armada." And, indeed, though the biography of the late Sir William Parker necessarily involves a repetition to a certain extent of many a thrice-told tale, yet the incidents were of so momentous a kind that they can never be devoid of interest, whilst the interest is enhanced by the touch of novelty inevitably conferred whenever a new hand treats of old matters in a new manner and from a new and special point of view. Sir William Parker's letters bear witness that earth bears not alive a worthier gentleman, and his correspondence with others, especially with his superior officers when he was plain Captain Parker, or the correspondence in which he is mentioned, testifies upon the face of it, as well as by the perhaps more significant under-current, how highly he was esteemed professionally, and how he laboured to deserve, and did deserve, that high esteem. The letter in which young William Parker, then a little boy not more than twelve years of age, describes to his father Lord Howe's action of the 1st of June cannot be read without a feeling of astonishment at the powers of observation, comprehension, appreciation, reflection, narration, sympathy, and patriotism displayed by such a mere child. Of course he regards the French as "cowardly rascals"—that was the fashion in those days, when even the chivalrous Nelson recommended his men to love their enemies but to hate the French as they did the devil—and perhaps it is not a bad plan to foster a habit of considering your foes "cowardly rascals," unless, indeed, you should not have sufficient confidence in yourself to withstand the shock of discovering that you have been grossly deceived, and that your foe is no more a "cowardly rascal" than you yourself. In the second chapter of the biography a very useful account is given of the state in which our naval service was at the time (1793) when William Parker entered the Navy; and that account makes still more remarkable the statement that "during his long career of nearly half a century actually afloat he never tried an officer or man by court-martial, though he invariably maintained the character of the best disciplinarian of the service." Howbeit, improvement was, no doubt, going on all the time that he was himself advancing, although it may not have kept pace with his advancement to command. The biographer, as regards the reason for his work, remarks that he "places it before the rising members of the profession for their instruction and encouragement; and he also hopes that it may afford gratification to those who, like himself, served under Sir William Parker, and at the same time not be devoid of general interest." In his purpose and in his twofold hope he can hardly meet with disappointment, unless both professional and general readers have undergone some strange transformation. Two matters of regret there are: that one volume only, out of the two volumes in which the work is to be completed, is published as yet, and that there is no index. Disadvantage, rather than advantage, one would think, must arise from publishing a biography piecemeal, or even in two parts only, with anything like a long interval between the two; for the interest aroused by the first part is in danger of dying away before the appearance of the second, and, moreover, whosoever has read but the first part is likely to seem to have read the whole. The first volume, however, of Sir William Parker's life ends at so early a date as July 22, 1830, when he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral.

A great genius and an illustrious man is worthily commemorated in the *Life and Works of Michelangelo Buonarroti*, by Charles Heath Wilson (John Murray), a book which it is a treat to look at and something more than a treat to read and to study. For it is not merely a biography, and a full one, it is also an instructive commentary, descriptive and critical, liberally illustrated with engravings, which are in themselves a collection of treasures. Somebody may say that there have already been several lives of Michelangelo; let whosoever says so cast an eye over the new publication, and, ten to one, the ungracious expression will be recalled, and gratitude will take the place of every other feeling. Thanking his stars for the opportunity, the objector will cheerfully eat his words and fall to with zest upon the admirable volume provided for him, admirable from all points of view, as regards externals as well as internals. Among the smaller points of interest connected with the noble volume, it may be mentioned that the printing was "conducted at the establishment of the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, under the care of the Cavaliere Landi, the workmen employed being all Italians, without any knowledge of the English language, a fact which," as the author truly observes, "might have excused a larger list of errata" than that appended to his pages, not a large one by any means. Moreover, the drawings for the illustrations were "executed by Signor Filippo Leonardi, and reproduced by Signori Pietro Smorti and Company," that is to say, if names go for anything, by Italians also. The advantages which the present biography, beyond any other, is calculated to offer may be best inferred, though only partially, from the author's own explanatory and introductory remarks. Be it premised that the Buonarroti archives are believed to have contained documents heretofore unpublished, but bearing upon the matter in hand. "The present life of Michelangelo," then, says the author, "was undertaken with the wish to present the inedited documents translated into English; and the Commendatore Gotti, with rare liberality and generosity, freely communicated to me those selected for his own important 'Life of Michelangelo,' on which he was then engaged. . . . I had for many years wished to write a technical notice of the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel, had made some notes with this object in 1842, and had then become aware that without a scaffold it would be impossible to make accurate observations. . . . By the influential introduction of Mr. Robert Monteith, of Carstairs, to his Excellency Monsignore (now Cardinal) Pacca, Chamberlain to his Holiness the Pope, facilities were granted. . . . A movable scaffold, 54 ft. in height, was erected, and a rare opportunity afforded of examining the magnificent and altogether unequalled frescoes of the vault. The Last Judgment, on the west wall, was also inspected, but not so closely, because the altar-steps prevented the near approach of the wooden tower." When it is added that the results of the observations are illustrated by means of drawings, some—but an inadequate—idea

of the rich feast prepared by the author for those who will avail themselves of his labours may present itself to the imagination; for realisation the noble volume must itself, of course, be consulted. And the sooner the consultation is effected, the sooner will a pleasure, not brief but enduring, be enjoyed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR F. SHAW, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, Bart., of Terenure Manor, and Bushy Park, in the county of Dublin, M.A., Hon. LL.D., a Bencher of King's Inn, and the senior Privy Councillor in Ireland, late Recorder of Dublin, died on the 30th ult. He was born, Dec. 11, 1799, the second son of Sir Robert Shaw, of Bushy Park, M.P. (created a Baronet Aug. 17, 1821), and Maria, his wife, daughter and heiress of Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., of Terenure, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1822 he was called to the Irish Bar, in 1828 was appointed Recorder of Dublin, in 1830 was returned to Parliament by that city, and in 1832 became M.P. for the University. Eloquent and accomplished, he soon gained distinction in the House of Commons, and, at a period when Parliamentary oratory was at a high standard, held his own amongst the most effective and brilliant speakers. The writer of this brief notice of a very able and gifted man remembers Sir Frederick saying that he was offered and declined the office of Home Secretary in 1834. In 1869 he succeeded his elder brother, Sir Robert Shaw, in the baronetcy, and in 1876, only two months since, he retired from the judicial position of Recorder, which he had so long and so worthily filled. Sir Frederick married, March 16, 1819, Thomasine Emily, youngest daughter of the Hon. George Jocelyn, son of Robert, first Earl of Roden, and by her (who died Nov. 30, 1859) had a large family. His eldest son, now Sir Robert Shaw, third Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel late Dublin Militia, was born Aug. 3, 1821, and is married to Kate, daughter of William Barton, Esq., of Grove, in the county of Tipperary.

COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH, M.P.

Egerton Leigh, Esq., of The West Hall, High Leigh, and of Jodrell Hall, in the county of Chester, J.P. and D.L., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Cheshire Militia, and M.P. for Mid Cheshire since 1873, died on the 2nd inst. He was born in 1815, the only son of the late Egerton Leigh, Esq., of High Leigh and Jodrell Hall, by Wilhelmina Sarah, his wife, daughter of George Stratton, Esq., of Tew Park, in the county of Oxford, and was the representative of the very ancient and eminent family of Leigh of The West Hall, High Leigh. Through an intermarriage with a daughter of the noble house of Egerton, Colonel Leigh descended, in a direct line, from Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and Duchess of Suffolk, sister of King Henry VIII. After receiving his education at Eton, he entered the Army, and retired when Captain of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. In 1872, he served as High Sheriff, and, in 1873, was returned to Parliament by the Conservative interest for Mid Cheshire. Colonel Leigh married, Sept. 20, 1842, Lydia Rachel, daughter and coheir of John Smith Wright, Esq., of Bulcote Lodge, Notts, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Captain Egerton Leigh, who is married to Lady Elizabeth Mary Bernard, daughter of the Earl of Bantry; and a daughter, Eleanor Sophia, wife of Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton Park, Denbighshire.

MISS MARTINEAU.

Harriet Martineau, the distinguished writer, whose death is announced, was born in 1802, at Norwich, the sixth daughter of Mr. Martineau, the descendant of a French refugee family which settled in that city at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became honourably associated with the profession of surgery there. Miss Martineau's uncle, by whom she was brought up, was perhaps the most eminent provincial surgeon of his time. Besides her admirable contributions to juvenile literature, Miss Martineau's writings were numerous and important. Among them we may mention "Life in a Sick Room," "Traditions of Palestine," "Illustrations of Political Economy," "Society in America," "Retrospect of Western Travel," "Deerbrook" (a novel), "The Hour and the Man," "Forest and Game Law Tales," "Eastern Life, Past and Present," a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy," and last, not least, "A History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," and "Household Education." She also contributed largely to the *Daily News* and to *Once a Week*.

The deaths are also announced of Henry Bewley, of Willow Park, Bootstown, a very opulent, charitable, and respected merchant of Dublin;—of the Rev. William Rickford Astley Cooper, M.A., Vicar of Froyle, Hants, grandson of the great surgeon Sir Astley Cooper;—of the Rev. Edward Lindsell, M.A., of Broom Hall, Bedfordshire, aged eighty-three;—of Philip de Houghton, Lieutenant 13th Regiment, a younger son of the late Sir Henry de Houghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower;—of the Ven. William Bruere Otter, Archdeacon of Lewes and Vicar of Cowfold, eldest son of the late Dr. Otter, Bishop of Chichester;—of the Right Hon. Mary-Catherine, Countess Beauchamp, wife of Frederick, present Earl Beauchamp, and only daughter of Philip Henry, fifth and late Earl Stanhope, aged thirty-two;—of J. W. Fleming, F.R.C.S., for nearly twenty years Assistant-Surgeon and Surgeon-Major 37th and 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards;—of Robert Chamberlin, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Norwich, aged seventy-four;—of John William Huskisson, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service, aged seventy-three, only son of Colonel John Huskisson, of West Lodge, New Forest;—and of Sir Frederick Ferdinand Armistead Steele, Bart., at his residence at Keynsham, near Bristol.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Plumstead, convened by the Commons Protection League, was held last Saturday, at which the recent encroachments upon the common were protested against, and several fences demolished. Some further demolitions were effected on Sunday by an excited mob, who were not, however, acting under the auspices of the League. On Monday night the disturbances were renewed, thousands of persons assembled, tore down the fences in all directions, and made bonfires of them. Thousands assembled on the common last Tuesday, but no outbreak occurred, the rioters being evidently overawed by a body of police three or four hundred strong. Summonses have been granted by the Woolwich police magistrate against Mr. J. De Morgan and ten other persons. Four men were charged at this court on Tuesday with setting fire to the furze on Plumstead-common, and with otherwise being participators in the disturbances which took place there on Monday night. One of them was fined twenty shillings for striking a police-serjeant with a life-preserver; the others were remanded.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

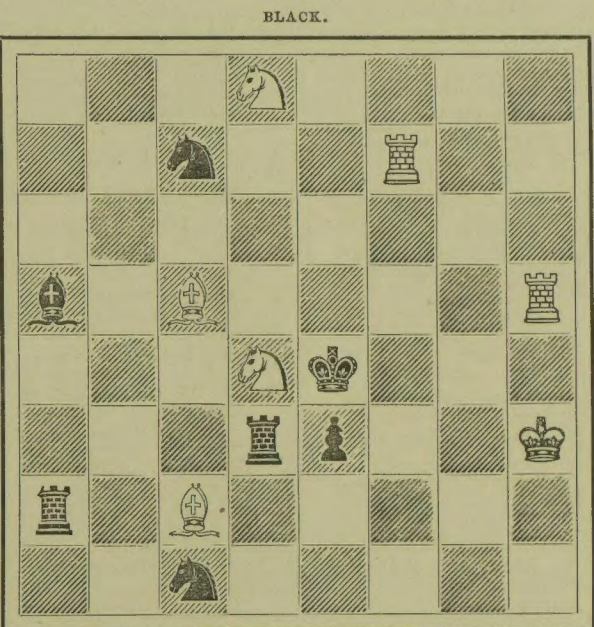
W T P. Many thanks for the three-mover, but we are afraid we cannot avail ourselves of the one in five moves.
E F T.—Both solutions are incorrect.
G A MESSENGER.—The first move is right, but where are the variations?
NEMO.—We quite agree with your letter. The modern system of calling in the services of an arbitrator to declare who might, could, or would have won a particular game is, we think, eminently absurd. If a game is not concluded at the appointed time it ought to be annulled.
G J SLATER.—Accept our best thanks for the problem.
THE READING CLUB OF CORRU.—Quite right, as usual.
J B BOXFORD.—Inclose thirteen stamps and you will, doubtless, obtain what you require.
A H H.—The variation is given by all the modern authorities. The book you mention is obsolete as an authority on the openings.
ENQUIRER.—We do not "lay it down as a hard and fixed rule" that a three-move problem is inadmissible because it commences with a capture or check; but we do maintain that such a problem ought to possess some very redeeming features to atone for such a commencement.
A P.—You do not appear to have any notion as to what constitutes a problem.
A S JAVA.—Both the players you mention are still alive. Mr. Harwitz is resident somewhere in Germany, but he has played no chess for many years.
A J WELDON.—You surely are mistaken. We believe there are only three copies of the book in existence.
J C C.—The problem admits of an easy mate in two moves—by 1. R to B 5th.
PROBLEM No. 1687.—Additional correct solutions received from Nox, Emile F. R. W. S. Arthur James, T. Guest, W. R. B. J. D. Denham. Those by Cruz del Campo, C. P., are wrong.
PROBLEM No. 1688.—Correct solutions received from J. Sowden, R. W. S. W. B. P. T. W. Leeson, H. Ree, Hermit, A. V. S. Mandragora, Mytha, Woolwich Chess Club, A. J. Hamblin, G. Western, G. W. R. Cant, Marmaduke F. Bernard Moore, W. S. B. J. D. Denham, W. F. Payne, Peter, S. R. V. Great James-street, Emile F. Black Knit-ht, J. J. Heaton, Corneilus, J. Cappy, A. C. Levett, Alice, J. F. Gray, J. M. Evans, Calch, Black Cat, J. Allen, W. Myers, A. Thompson, J. H. Greaves, Sturton, Old Boy and Young Boy, Latta, Three Bloaters, W. F. P. J. H. M. Arthur James, Blue Peter, Miranda. Those by Cruz del Campo, A. C. Huddab, J. S. K. Wrenbury, C. F. Cheeseman, R. Robinson, J. Warden are wrong.
PROBLEM No. 1689.—Correct solutions received from XVI L and P. S. Shenale.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1687.
WHITE. 1. B to K B 6th. BLACK. B takes Q, R takes B, R to K Kt 2, &c. (a). K takes Kt. The other variations are obvious.
2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch), and mates next move.
2. Q to K Kt 4th (ch), &c.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1688.
WHITE. 1. Q to Q B 4th. BLACK. K takes R. 2. R to R 5th (double K takes R, or ch). 3. B or Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1690.

By Dr. CONRAD BAYER.

The following position was one of the set which gained the first prize in the recent Problem Tourney of *La Stratégie*.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN BIRMINGHAM.

Played some little time ago at the Birmingham Chess Club, between Mr. J. F. RYDER and Mr. B. W. FISHER, the hon. sec. of the Counties Chess Association.—(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K 3rd B to K 2nd
An eccentric development. The correct move—as Mr. Fisher was, of course, well aware—is 4. P to Q 4th.
5. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q 2nd
6. P to Q B 5th Kt to K B sq
7. B to Q 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd
8. B takes Kt
Surely an injudicious capture. The King's Bishop as a rule, exercises a very important influence in this form of debut.
9. P to K R 3rd R P takes B
10. Q to R 4th (ch) P to Q Kt 3rd
11. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q R 4th
12. P to Q R 3rd B to Q 2nd
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd
Had he advanced the Pawn to Q B 6th Black would have replied, as in the text, with 13. R P takes P.
14. Q takes P R P takes P
15. P takes P Q to Q Kt sq
16. B to Q Kt 2nd Q to Q R 2nd
17. Kt to K 5th Q takes P
18. Kt takes B (ch) Kt takes Kt
19. Q takes Q Kt takes Q
20. K to K 2nd Kt to Q Kt 6th
Black has now acquired an unquestionable superiority in position; but from this point to the finish Mr. Fisher plays very much below his real force.
21. R to Q R 2nd P to Q B 4th
Here we should have preferred 21. R to K R 5th.
22. P to Q R 4th P to Q B 5th
23. R to Q sq B to K B 3rd
24. P to Q R 5th R takes P
A moment's reflection must have shown the danger of this capture.
25. R takes R Kt takes R
26. R to Q R sq Kt to Q B 3rd
27. R to R 8th (ch) B to Q sq
28. R to Q B 8th P to Q 5th
29. Kt to Kt 5th R to K R 4th
30. Kt to Q 6th P to Q 6th (ch)
31. K to Q sq Kt to Q R 2nd
There is nothing in 31. P to K B 6th.
32. R takes B (ch) K to K 2nd
33. R to Q R 8th K takes Kt
34. R takes Kt, and White won in a few moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. W. WAYTE.—We are happy to hear that the Rev. W. Wayte, of Eton College, who is well known as one of our strongest provincial players and a profound chess theorist, has been elected Professor of Greek in University College, London. Mr. Wayte will be a valuable accession to the ranks of metropolitan chess.

CHESS IN AMERICA.—Mr. Mason has won his two remaining games, making a total score of 18½; and has, consequently, to play off the tie for third prize with Mr. Bird. We hear that our countryman has won the first game.

STOURBRIDGE V. WOLVERHAMPTON.—A match was played recently, at Wolverhampton, between the Wolverhampton Church of England Chess Club and that of Stourbridge, which resulted in an easy victory for the latter. Annexed is the full score:—

STOURBRIDGE.	Won.	WOLVERHAMPTON.	Won.
Mr. Doughty	...	The Rev. C. Tooth	...
Mr. Franklyn	...	Mr. F. Morton	...
Mr. H. Woodbridge	...	Mr. W. C. Umbers	...
Mr. A. Freer	...	Mr. T. C. Cooper	...
Mr. H. Freer	...	Mr. J. A. Thompson	...
Mr. S. Sheppard	...	Mr. B. O. Clarke	...
Mr. S. White	...	Mr. T. H. Hickman	...
Mr. B. Pearson	...	Mr. F. Kenning	...
Mr. J. Twigg	...	Mr. C. H. Bill	...
Mr. Turberville	...	Mr. German	...
Mr. T. Sheppard	...	Mr. T. F. Shaw	...
Mr. W. Fenn	...	Mr. H. G. Hayward	...
	21		9

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Fletcher Norton, Lord Grantley, who died at his seat, Womersley Park, near Guildford, on Aug. 28 last, has been contested by his nephew, the present peer; but last week a decision was given by the Court upholding it. It has the effect of superseding the present holder of the title, Thomas Brinsley Norton, in favour of his own son, John Richard Brinsley Norton, to whom the testator leaves upon trust, subject to the life estate of the Dowager Lady Grantley in his property at Womersley, all his Yorkshire and other estates. Since the creation of the barony of Grantley the estates have hitherto always gone with the title; and the proceedings taken by the present Lord Grantley were to test the power assumed by his uncle to make a different arrangement.

The will and codicil, dated June 26, 1871, and July 4, 1874, of the Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., P.C., formerly of Chesham-place, but late of Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, who died on May 27 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by Sir James Macnaghten Hogg and Quintin Hogg, the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator gives to his eldest son, who has succeeded him in the baronetcy, a pecuniary legacy of £5000 and all his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages, pictures and plate; to his sons Stuart Saunders, Frederick Russell, and Stapleton Cotton, £2000, to the latter he also gives an annuity of £240 for life, and upon trust for the two former £10,000 each; upon trust for his son Quintin, £10,000; upon trust for the widow and children of his late son Charles Swinton Hogg, £6000; to his daughter, Miss Annie Claudina Hogg, £1000, and an annuity of £500 until she marries, when she is to have £5000 and her trousseaux; to his grandson, Hugh Weir Hogg, £1000; to his butler, James Taylor, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Safe, £100 each, and to some of his other servants one year's wages. The whole of the residue of his property is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freehold estate, to be settled on his said eldest son and his heirs male.

The will with two codicils, dated March 18, 1872, and Feb. 18, 1873, of Mr. Jonah Smith Wells, late of No. 11, Durham Villas, Kensington, and of Little Bognor, Sussex, who died on May 27 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by James Scovell Adams and Francis Stephen Clayton, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Wells, £200, his horses, carriages, and plate absolutely, and his residence (No. 11, Durham Villas) and £1000 per annum for life. There are a few other bequests; and, after providing for the maintenance of one of his nieces, he gives the residue to his brother and sisters for life, and, on the death of the survivor, between all his nephews and nieces.

The will and two codicils, dated Dec. 3, 1870, Sept. 22, 1874, and April 14, 1875, of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., late of Bodelywddan, Flintshire, who died on May 10 last, were proved on the 27th ult. by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn and Salisbury Kynaston Mainwaring, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Henrietta Charlotte Williams, £2000, the furniture of his house at Leamington, certain horses and carriages, and a rent charge of £2000 per annum; to his sons, Owen John Williams and Charles Henry Bennett Williams, annuities of £200 each for life; and he states that he does not make any provision for his two remaining sons, as they are otherwise provided for; to his two unmarried daughters annuities of £300 each for life; to his agent, John Kendall, and his butler, Charles Finch, £100 each; to his attendant £50; and the residue of the personality to his eldest son living at his death. All his real estate the testator devises to the use of his eldest son, William Grenville Williams, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male.

The will and codicil, dated March 3, 1874, and March 30, 1875, of Mr. John Homewood, late of Little Horsted, Sussex, farmer, who died on May 1 last, has been proved by John and George Homewood, the sons, and Frederick Tooth, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000.

The will, dated Dec. 29, 1875, of Mr. John Billingsley Parry, Q.C., one of the County Court Judges, late of No. 13, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, who died on March 28 last, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Parry, the widow and sole executrix, under £3000.

The will of Mr. James Baird, of Cambusdoon, has been published. It is dated Nov. 17, 1875, and constitutes Mr. Whitelaw, M.P., Mr. William Weir, ironmaster, Mr. David Wallace, ironmaster, Mr. William Baird, of Elie, and Mr. Alexander Baird, of Urie, his trustees. The trustees are required to pay to Mrs. Baird an annuity of £2000, and they are further to invest for her behalf a sum of £130,000, the free income of which she is to have in life-tenure. She is also to have the use of the mansion house of Cambusdoon, with all the plenishing therein. The following legacies are directed to be paid:—To Alexander Whitelaw, M.P., "as a mark of my sincere regard for him," £7000; to his namesake, James Baird Whitelaw, fourth son of Alexander Whitelaw, £5000, to be paid to him on his attaining majority; to William Weir, £7000, and David Wallace, £3000, "as a mark of my sincere regard for them respectively;" to Mrs. Janet Weir or Wallace (niece), £3000; to Mrs. Jane Whitelaw or Thorneycroft (niece), £3000; and James Baird Thorneycroft, her son, £3000. To the family of his late brother, William Baird, are left the following legacies:—William Baird, of Elie (eldest son), £200,000, less the value of the estate of Cambusdoon, which is bequeathed to him; to John George Alexander Baird (second son), £220,000, less the value of the estate of Muir Kirk, which is settled on him; to James Douglas Baird (third son), £200,000; Henry Robert Baird (fourth son), £100,000; Edward William David Baird (fifth son), £100,000; Mrs. Jane Baird or Hay (eldest daughter), £5000; Charlotte Baird (second daughter), £5000; Mary Elizabeth Baird (third daughter), £4000; Cecilia Margaret Baird (fourth daughter), £4000. To Alexander Baird, of Urie, eldest son of the testator's late brother, John Baird, is left £60,000; to John Baird, of Lochwood, youngest son of the same brother, £200,000, less the value of the estate of Knoydart, Inverness-shire, which is to be entailed on him; and to Janet Baird, daughter of the same brother, £3000; to Thomas Jackson, ironmaster, Coatbridge (nephew of the testator), £20,000; to Alexander Baird Jackson (nephew), £3000; to Jane Jackson (niece), £3000; to Mrs. Jessie Jackson or Thomson (niece), £3000; to Douglas Baird Jackson, £3000; and to Jennima Jackson (niece), £3000. The trustees are directed to set aside and invest the sum of £40,000 for each of the testator's sisters—Mrs. Janet Baird or Weir and Mrs. Jane Baird or Jackson—the interest of which is to be paid to them during their lives, these sums in each case to revert to their children after their death. On the death of testator's wife, the trustees are to divide the sum of £130,000, which is set aside for her in life-tenure, between Henry Robert Baird and Edward William David Baird, the two youngest sons of his late brother William, but not until they attain majority. In a codicil to the will, dated Jan. 12, 1876, the trustees are instructed to divide £1000 among the servants of the testator, and a sum of £20,000 is set aside for charitable purposes.

BISHOP of LONDON'S FUND.
A MEETING will be held in the EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSON HOUSE, in aid of this Fund, on MONDAY, JULY 10, at 3 p.m.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,
The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London,
His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G.,
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough,
The Lord Clerk John Hamilton, M.P.,
The Lord George Francis Hamilton, M.P.,
The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.,
The Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.,
Octavius E. Cooke, Esq., M.P.,
Henry Cecil Raikes, Esq., M.P.,
W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P.,
Philip Twells, Esq., M.P.,
and others, are expected to attend.
The presence of all ladies and gentlemen interested in the spiritual condition of the metropolis is earnestly invited.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
The THIRD TERM will BEGIN on MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

BANK of NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated
by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, and the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, &c. Paid-up Capital, £700,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.
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LONDON BOARD.
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SALE of the CHATEAU WARTEGG, near
Rorschach, on the Lake of Constance, Switzerland, the property of H.R.H. the Duke of Parma and of the Count de Bardi, one of the largest, finest, and best located princely possessions near the Lake of Constance. It comprises the Old Castle, with modern additions, containing two large saloons and about thirty-six rooms; new out-house in Swiss style, with about ten rooms; a newly-restored chapel and paragonage; a gardener's house, with two dwellings and a back kitchen; two large farm-houses, with coach-sheds and stables, &c.; a large house-adjacent to the lake. The premises are situate in the centre of a well-wooded and closed territory, covering an area of about 13 hectares. Splendid meadows and orchards, park and gardens. For further information apply to Mr. Lutz, Attorney, in Rheinfelden, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, Agent of H.R.H. the Duke of Parma.

THE GREAT CHESHUNT EXHIBITION
OF ROSES.—Messrs. PAUL and SON, the Old Nurseries, Cheshunt, Hert., announce in Full Bloom their acres of Roses; since 1871 the flowers have not been so full. By frequent trains to Cheshunt Station. G.E.R., from Liverpool Street Station.

ALTO DOURO, fine old Port, 30s. per
dozen. Matured seven years in wood. Pure and genuine, excellent for invalids, and unequalled at the price. Recommended with confidence. (Railway paid. Estab. 1829.)
HENRY BRETT and CO., 26 and 27, High Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED ALCOHOL.
O.D.V. PURE BRANDY, Twice Rectified, and distilled of all Fusi Oil. "Peculiarly free from acidity, and better adapted to the use of invalids than any other spirit."—Dr. Andrew Ure. "A article of undoubted purity; in point of strength and astringent property it exhibits the qualities of a good brandy."—Dr. Letheby. 38s. per doz. Established 1829.
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KINAHAN and CO. find that, through the recommendation of the Medical Profession, the demand for their CELEBRATED OLD LL WHISKY for purely medicinal purposes is very great, and that it will be satisfactory to the public to read the following extracts of the analysis of the LL Whisky from the eminent Analyst, Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall:—
"I have very carefully and fully analysed samples of this well-known and popular Whisky. The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The Whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality. The medical profession may feel full confidence in the purity and quality of this Whisky."
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Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

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(PUREST.)
London: 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; and Vichy Waters Depot, 27, Margaret-street, Regent-street, W.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL bearing the signature "LEA and PERRINS," which will be placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE after this date, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.—November, 1874.

COCK'S READING SAUCE
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Caution.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., Charles Cock's Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

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Anti Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to a breakfast cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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